

the Carolina Farmer

The Pros And Cons Of
NATURAL CROP DRYING

(Page 8)

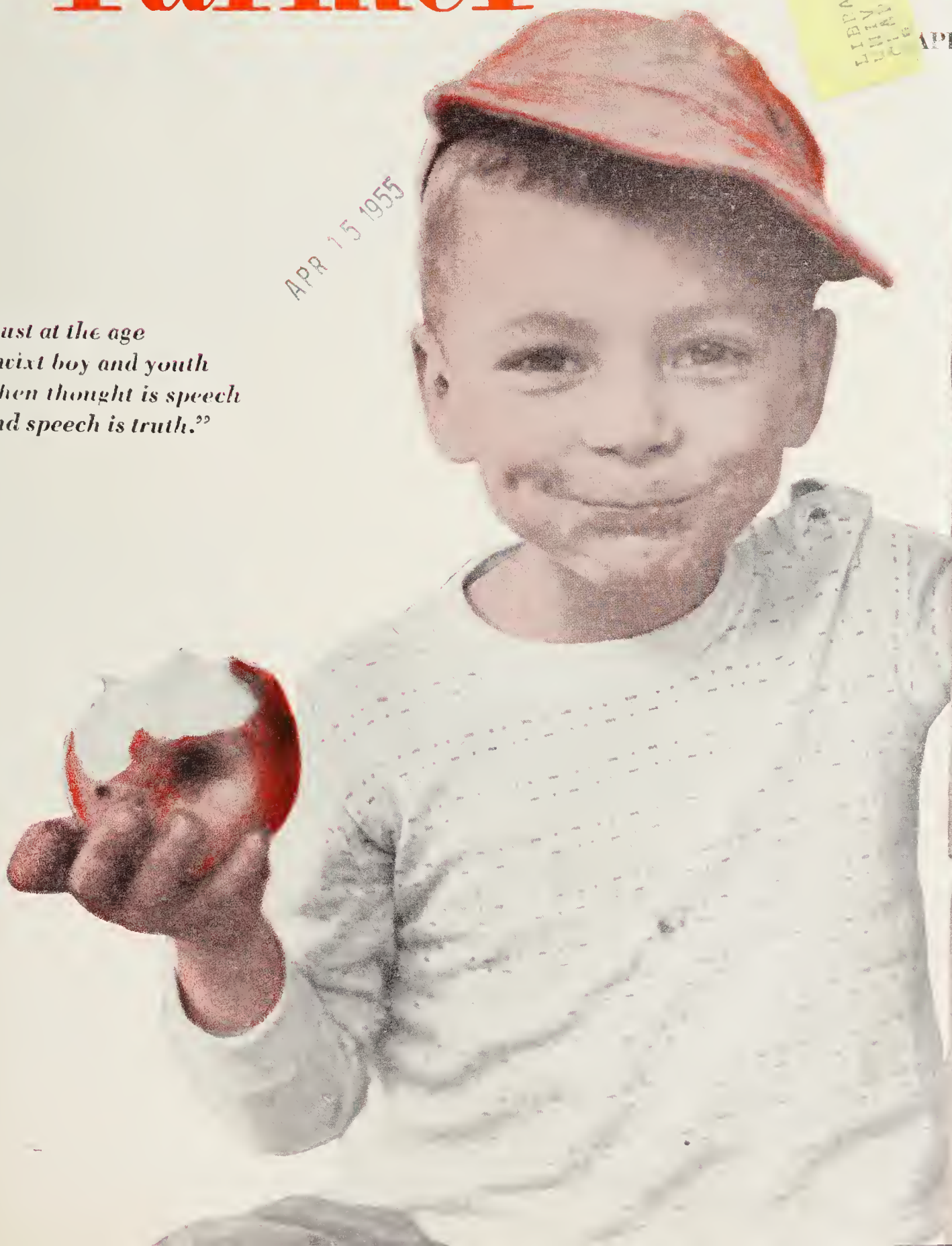
THE S... TO VACCINE
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Twixt boy and youth
When thought is speech
And speech is truth."*



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the Carolina Farmer

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Number 4

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FACING FACTS . . .

Last month, REA approved a loan to the Eastern Rowan Telephone Company of Granite Falls for \$325,000. This money will be used to build telephone lines to 876 rural families.

Now, Eastern Rowan is a private company, not a cooperative. It is, nevertheless, eligible to borrow REA funds to build rural lines, just as any other telephone company that can meet REA loan requirements.

And since Eastern Rowan is a private company, the loan transaction had to be approved by the N. C. Utilities Commission. (Loans to co-ops are cleared through the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority.) So, on March 23, the Commission dutifully put its o.k. on the transaction.

Everything was routine up to that point. It was the same thing that has been done many times in the past. But this time, there was something more—in the form of an attachment signed by Commissioner Edward H. McMahan.

McMahan said he wanted to make it clear that he did not approve of REA making the loan, because 96.5 per cent of Eastern Rowan's facilities would be mortgaged to REA. If such a loan were made by a private lending agency to a corporation, he said, "it would be almost a foregone conclusion that the lending agency would soon find it necessary to take over the operation of the utility involved."

He said other things, too, among which was an attack on REA's two per cent interest rate.

We would like to point out that REA has been making 100 per cent mortgage loans to co-ops in North Carolina for a long time. And so far it hasn't even come close to having to take any of them over. We don't know much about Eastern Rowan, but we do know something about REA's loan policies. And since we do, we're pretty sure REA knew what it was doing before it parted with that much cash.

And we also know something about Commissioner McMahan. He's the same gentleman who was quoted as saying in 1950 that the extension of co-ops operating under REA would be disastrous for the entire state of North Carolina. (At the time, he was justifying a rate increase for the Tidewater Power Company.)

Sometimes we get the idea the good commissioner doesn't like us very much.

—JERRY ANDERSON

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Photo by Max Tharpe

ON THE COVER

The quote on the cover was penned many years ago by Sir Walter Scott, but his observations on truth and a boy are always apt. We're sure that our cover lad (young Billy Anderson of Alexander County) is always ready with the truth about his likes and dislikes, but we wonder if there's a chance he would side-track just a wee bit if questioned about whatever caused that mischievous gleam in his eye. Maybe it was the apple?

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Tarheel FARMING

A Digest of the Month's Most Significant Farm News

Burley's in Trouble

There was a flurry of burley tobacco activity last month—in Washington and in the North Carolina mountains. At the capitol, the House passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to cut burley allotments by as much as 25% in cases where the present allotment is above the 7/10-acre minimum. Penalties for sale of burley grown outside acreage allotments would be increased from 50 to 75% of the average price for which it sold the preceding year. There was speculation that the minimum allotment may be reduced next year to 6/10-acre. Meanwhile, ASC and USDA officials held six meetings in burley areas of N. C. to explain the situation to growers. The demand for burley has gone down, they said, but production has gone up. This resulted last year in 30% of the crop being put under government loan.

First Market Hog Show

North Carolina's first State Market Hog Show will be held on August 24 in the swine barns at the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh. The show was announced late last month by J. K. Butler, Extension animal husbandry specialist. At the first meeting of the state market hog show

committee held at State College recently, plans for the first state barrow show were completed. The Committee chairman, James H. Prevette, Raleigh, says the committee hopes to be able to secure around 500 of North Carolina's top market hogs for the show and sale.

Cost-Price Squeeze

The Agriculture Department turned a gloomy face at farm operating and living costs recently, and concluded that "the cost-price squeeze has tightened appreciably." The Department blames the situation for the most part on the decline in commodity prices over the past year. Prices of farm machinery are rising sharply—about 100 per cent since the pre-war period, the report stated, and, on the other hand, cost of some production items such as fertilizer and gasoline have remained fairly stable. The report held little prospect on the tax front for farm relief. They noted, however, that in many instances farmers can make adjustments to escape some of the effects of rising costs on a short-term basis. As an example, the report cited a number of farmers who rebelled when Kentucky bluegrass seed went up to \$2 a pound in 1954. They simply found it advantageous to look around for a cheaper substitute.

Scott Introduces Plan For "World Food Bank"



SENATOR SCOTT: "The creation (of the food bank) . . . would strike a blow in one of the most vital spots of international communism, and would reduce or wipe out surplus stocks which are costly to maintain and (would) . . . tend to bring in balance world production and consumption. . . ."

On March 29, Senator W. Kerr Scott, on behalf of himself and Senator Murray (D-Mon.), introduced in the Senate a resolution urging the President to negotiate with other nations to establish a World Food Bank.

Under the Scott plan, nations having food surpluses would deposit them in international warehouses belonging to the food bank. The surplus stocks would be withdrawn as needed by other member nations in times of national emergencies.

Scott emphasized that this would not be a "give away" program. The experiences of international banks in other fields have proved that the plan will work, he said. Reminding the Senate that warehouse and storage

fees for surplus foods in this country cost taxpayers more than half a million dollars a day, Scott declared that "It is high time that something be done to put these stores into humanitarian use without loss to the taxpayer."

"To my mind," he said, "no more effective weapon could be forged for use in the battle against communism than the creation of a World Food Bank with facilities for lessening the pangs of hunger that gnaw in the stomachs of hundreds of millions of people. All the evidence points to the conclusion that communism . . . grows faster in lands where hunger stalks and the shadow of starvation is the companion of the masses."

Washington

As Reported By **WILLIAM S. ROBERTS**



Opposition to Dixon-Yates Mounts; Co-ops Plan Atomic Energy Program

A solid front of opposition against the Dixon-Yates contract with AEC, to provide TVA's additional power needs from an outside, private source, is building up. At the recent national meeting of rural electric co-op leaders, both Republican and Democratic Senators and Congressmen who spoke there unanimously assailed the Dixon-Yates affair for a convincing variety of reasons.

The resolution which delegates to the 13th Annual Meeting of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association adopted on the Dixon-Yates contract asks AEC to cancel the contract, petitions Congress to deny the Administration any funds to implement the contract, and advances an alternative proposal for TVA to build its own Fulton steam plant near Memphis, Tenn.

Despite the Administration's adamant refusal to back away from the contract with the private utility syndicate, the mounting objections to the diversion of AEC from broad atomic research and development, as well as the threat the Dixon-Yates proposal poses for TVA, casts additional doubt on the ability of the Dixon-Yates promoters to ever put their plan into effect.

* * *

A raging battle over amendments to the Atomic Energy Act is brewing again this year in Congress. Since the long Senate debate over amendments last year, and some restrictions on private patents, the disadvantage under which rural electric systems must operate in the present atomic energy program is

becoming increasingly clear.

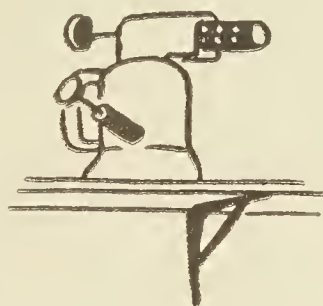
The present program requires private groups to invest substantial funds in initial studies and proposals, if they are to participate in experiments and development of economic use of the atom for producing power. The nation's rural electric systems simply don't have funds available to participate in AEC's programs on an equal basis, except through the Rural Electrification Administration as their banker and technical consultant. AEC's chief interests have been directed towards large power plants, neglecting the development of small reactors which would be of most benefit to rural electric systems. Meantime, Federal power agencies have been unable to make any moves to build atom power plants as a "yardstick" such as TVA provided in the field of hydroelectric power.

A comprehensive program is being outlined by rural electric leaders, starting with the proposal that REA be provided with a budget and be directed to actively pursue practical applications for atomic power in the rural electrification field. The Atomic Energy Commission is being asked to develop a Division of Civilian Power to accelerate this aspect of atomic energy, to both encourage and assist rural electric systems' proposals for participation in atom power experiments, and to do more of its experiment work, as the most economical investment of Federal funds. In all of this, the rural electrics want the traditional Federal power "preference" principle giving non-profit power distributors first call on Federal power output.

Such a program would tend to put rural electric consumers on a more equal footing with customers of private utilities in sharing the benefits expected from the imminent development of power from the atom.

The co-ops have emphasized that they do not have the funds necessary for carrying out a strictly technical program of their own. They have suggested that REA hire physicists and other personnel necessary for even a minimum research program, but thus far REA has shown little disposition to do so.

Speaking of Safety . . .



Here's a gruesome twosome . . .
Pop and his blow torch;
Tried to peel some paint today
And mercy! What a scorch!

—BETH WILCOXSON



TONY
BASSO

State College Answers QUESTIONS of the Month

Q. Where is the best place to look for earthworms?

A. Earthworms thrive in almost all kinds of soil but do best in those containing organic matter. They are especially plentiful in old lawns and wild grasslands.

Q. Is there anything I can do to make earthworms live longer on the hook?

A. Earthworms live longer on the hook if "scoured" in a stoneware crock or wooden box. To scour the worms, place them in moss used by nurserymen to pack plants for shipment. Leave them in the moss in a cool place for three or four days, at which time they will be almost transparent but tough and lively.

Q. What causes rancid milk?

A. Rancid milk is usually associated with cows that have been in milk for a long time. It may come from a cow that is too thin or it may be a herd problem caused by feeding very poor quality roughage without any green feed in the diet. Recent studies in a Western state also indicate that rancidity may sometimes be traced to faulty pipe-line milkers.

Q. In raising earthworms, how many worms should I put in a regulation-sized box?

A. The number of worms should be limited to 500 or 600 per box. The worms tend to limit their population to correspond to the available food.

Q. What is the most important factor in determining the nicotine content in tobacco?

A. Moisture supply. The more moisture during the growing season, the lower the nicotine content.

Q. What is meant by the terms "fiddling" or "grunting" earthworms?

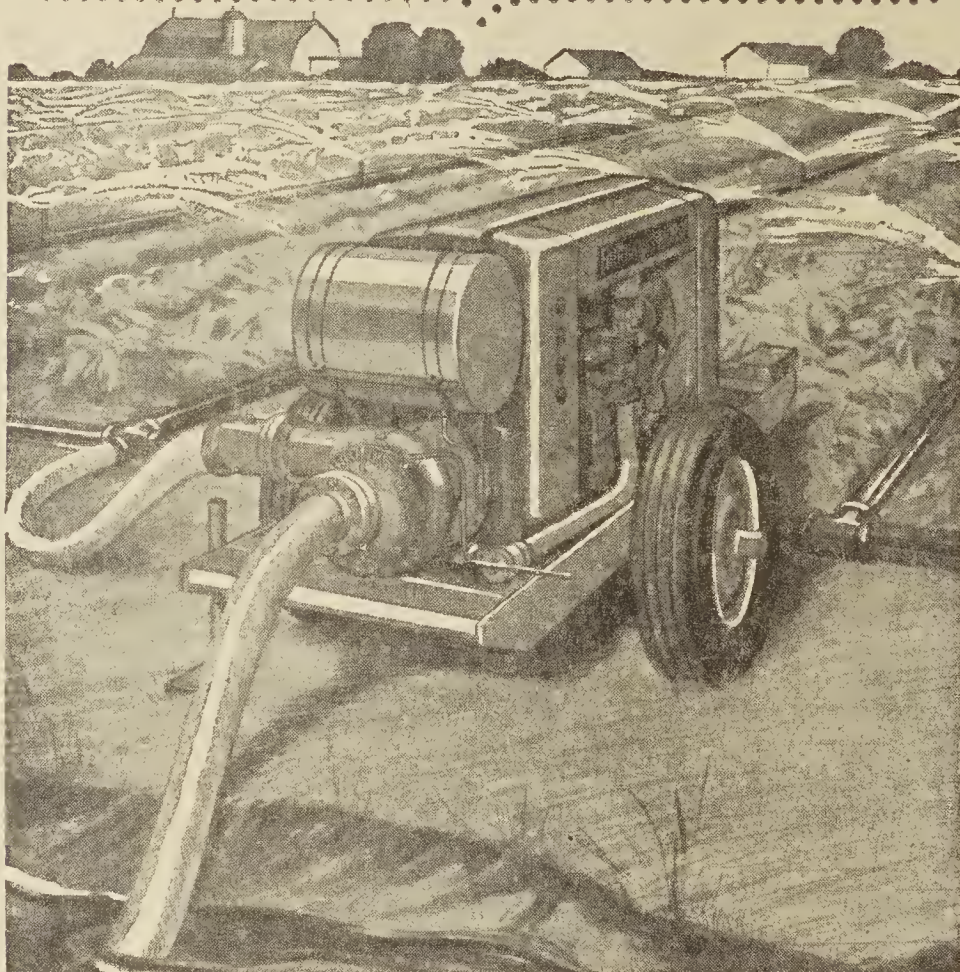
A. Since earthworms are sensitive to vibrations, they may emerge from their burrows when a stick is driven in the soil and a board or the side of an axe is drawn back and forth across the end of the stick, setting up vibration.

Q. After I store my grain under Commodity Credit Corporation can't I just forget it?

A. No. Loss in quantity and quality will be charged against the farmer when final settlement is made or he may lose his loan protection entirely. It's a good idea for the farmer to make frequent checks on the grain and take measures to correct anything that may need attention.

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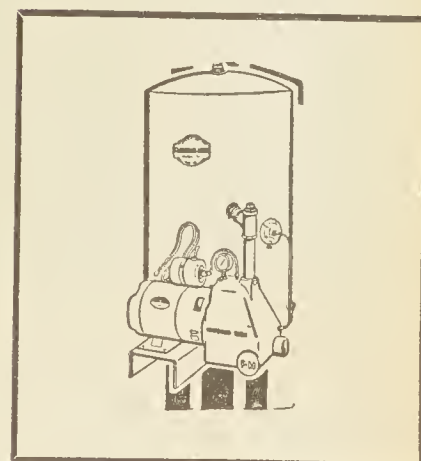
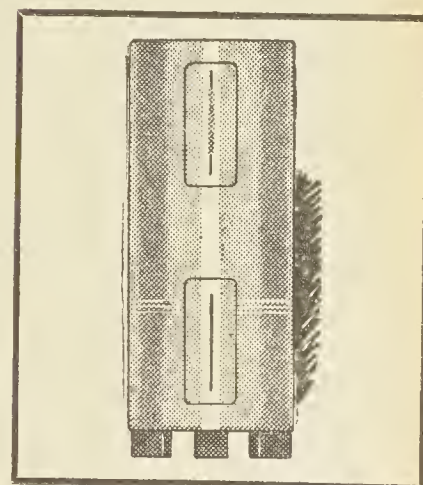
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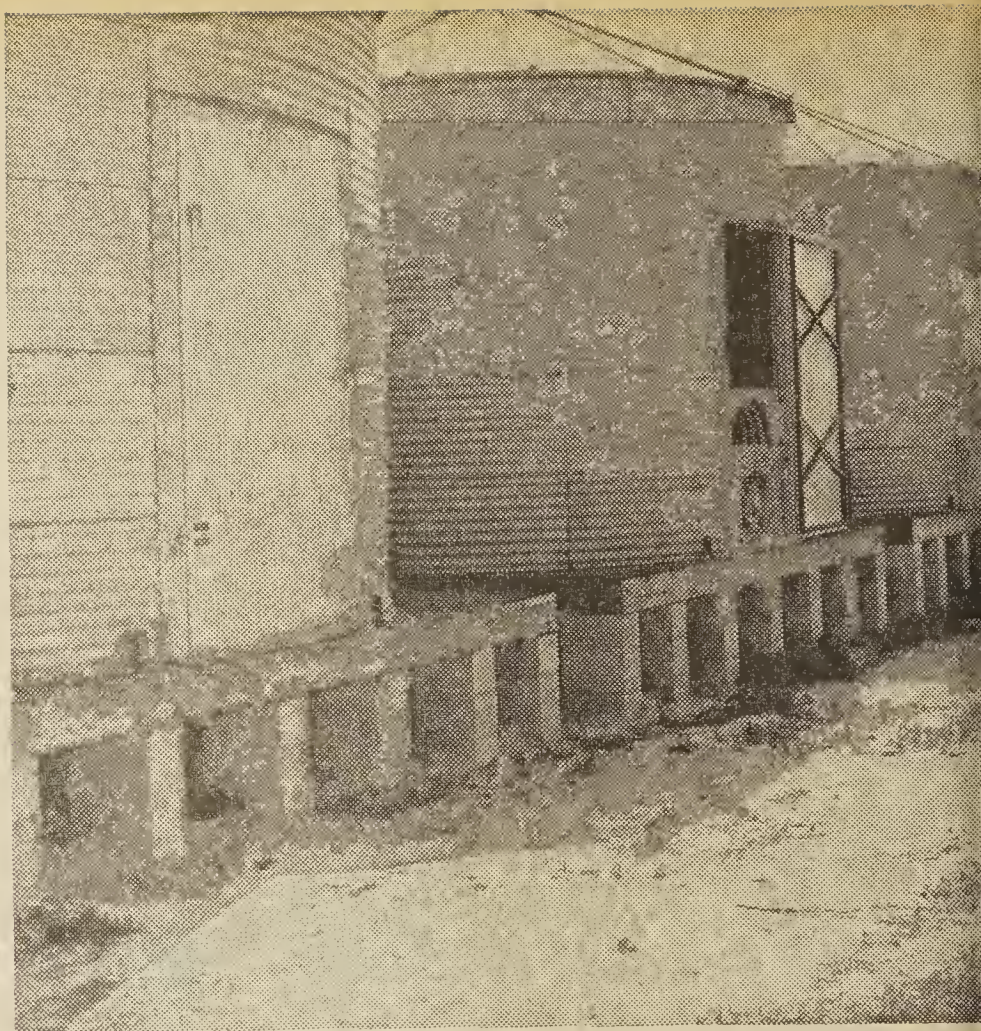
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a name worth remembering

THE PROS AND CONS OF

Unheated Air

For

Grain Drying



Natural air system shown above is on the R. E. Pippin farm, Zebulon.

If you use natural air, the author says, be sure you know what you're doing—and don't confuse dryers with aerators

By
EDWIN S. COATES
Agricultural Engineer
N. C. State College

There was a time when wheat and corn stayed in the shock for weeks and even months before being stored. Then, when farmers did get around to putting the grain into cribs and bins, they simply hoped for the best so far as proper drying was concerned.

Sometimes nature took care of it pretty well through the natural application of air and sunshine; but there were other times—too many of them—when the entire crop spoiled.

Those were the days, of course, when artificial drying of grains was almost unknown in North Carolina. But today, with the advent of the mechanization and electrification of farms, there is no need for our farmers to gamble with the weather. Great strides have been made in developing proper drying and storage facilities for grains.

The farmer who goes on using the old, obsolete drying methods is penalizing himself unnecessarily. Too often excessive moisture and insect damage rob him of most of his profits. The price he gets for his grain depends in great measure on how well it was dried and stored. To qualify for the government loan program, for example, the moisture content must be lowered to a set percentage. And excessive moisture content is the biggest bugaboo in grain storage.

The answer lies in **proper** systems for drying grain artificially. The word "proper" is emphasized because some artificial drying systems have caused serious losses because they were improperly used, or were inadequate for the job they were given to do.

Two methods have been used successfully in North Carolina: Heated air, which dries the crop rapidly to a safe moisture content regardless of weather conditions; and natural, or unheated, air, used in large quantities during periods when the humidity is low enough to guarantee a reduction in moisture content.

Of the two methods, heated air is by far the most desirable. But it is also the more expensive system to install and to operate. To effect an

THE CAROLINA FARMER

economy, many farmers have tried natural air—air that is simply forced through the grain by a large fan.

In some areas, particularly in the lower Piedmont, this system seems to have been satisfactory. And because it has, much misunderstanding has arisen.

Much of the confusion centers around the similarity of "aeration" and natural air drying. Aeration is the term used to describe the process of forcing small quantities of air through grain for cooling purposes. Often the unit consists of a one-horsepower motor which forces less than one cubic-foot of air per minute per bushel through the grain.

This limited amount of air will often cool the grain, but it will not dry it. The theory is that the cooling prevents the grain from spoiling, but even this is sometimes hazardous in North Carolina. There have been examples of aerators keeping grain cool for three months, but since they did not dry the grain, the moisture content remained high. This

of drying time will vary with the temperature. It will take about 11 days with outside temperature at 50-degrees. 8 days at 70-degrees, and 6 days at 90-degrees.

These drying periods assume, of course, that the proper amount of air is being circulated through the grain. And the amount of air needed depends upon the moisture content of the grain. To satisfactorily dry soybeans, shelled corn, grain sorghum, and wheat with natural air, for example, at least three cubic feet of air per minute per bushel must be forced through the grain when the initial moisture content is 18 per cent; four cubic feet when moisture content is 21 per cent; and five cubic feet when moisture content is 25 per cent. Even then, according to USDA recommendations, you would be limited to a depth of about seven feet in the drying bin.

Special care should be taken when the moisture content of the grain approaches

MOISTURE LIMITS FOR SAFE STORAGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Grain	Limit
Wheat	12%
Grain Sorghum	12%
Shelled Corn	12%
Oats	12%
Soybeans	10%
Ear Corn	15%



high moisture content led to the formation of white mold in the grain.

Aerators are widely used and promoted in the midwest. There, they cool the grain enough so that it actually freezes. And when that happens, the dangers of spoilage and insect damage are eliminated. In North Carolina, however, temperatures are rarely low enough to freeze grain, and so this use of the aerator is of little value here.

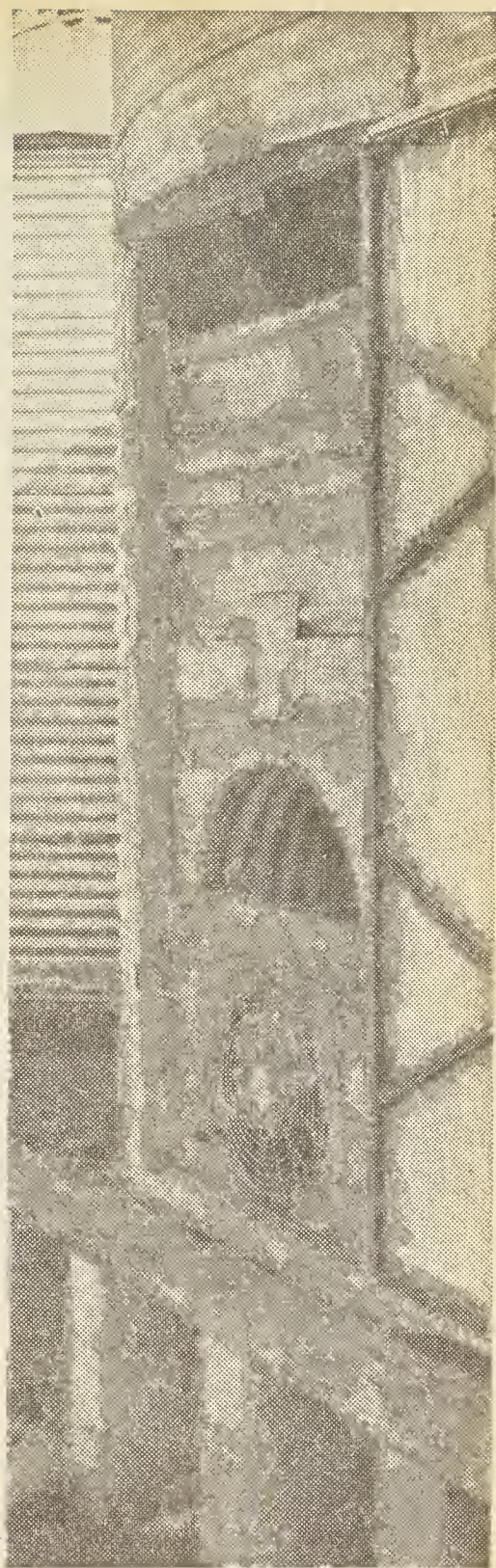
The aerators are relatively inexpensive, and in some areas are valuable, so long as farmers do not try to use them as dryers. There is considerable doubt as to their value at all in the coastal areas.

Natural air drying is more expensive than aeration, but considerably less expensive than heated air drying. It should be remembered, however, that the use of natural air dryers is restricted by weather conditions. The relative humidity must be as low as 60 per cent during the drying period. At this percentage of relative humidity, the length

of the safe storage level (see table). It is at this point that reduction of additional moisture is the most difficult during the drying process. If the outside relative humidity is too high, you face the danger of adding moisture to the grain, instead of taking it away. To be sure about the humidity, you should purchase an inexpensive hand psychrometer or some other reliable instrument for determining humidity.

Although there are many cautions to observe, natural drying has its place on many North Carolina farms if the equipment is properly selected and properly operated.

Just remember that when you use natural air you must know a good deal about the drying process. You must expect the drying period to be longer, and the quantity of grain you dry to be less than if heated air was used. Just be sure you understand how to operate your equipment for best results, and above all, do not confuse natural air drying with aeration.



FCX Photos

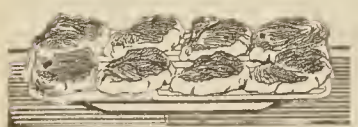
Close-up of the drying unit shown on the opposite page shows the three horsepower fan used in the 1000-bushel bin. In three days, bins were filled with oats and wheat. The portable drying unit was moved from bin to bin until all the grain reached a safe storage condition. This unit is a reel dryer, and should not be confused with the smaller aerators now being promoted in the state. Cost of this unit is considerably higher than for an aerator, but lower than the cost of a heated-air dryer. Of the three, the author says heated-air types are most desirable, but ones like this work well in some parts of the state.

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delicious "charcoal-broiled" flavor every time.

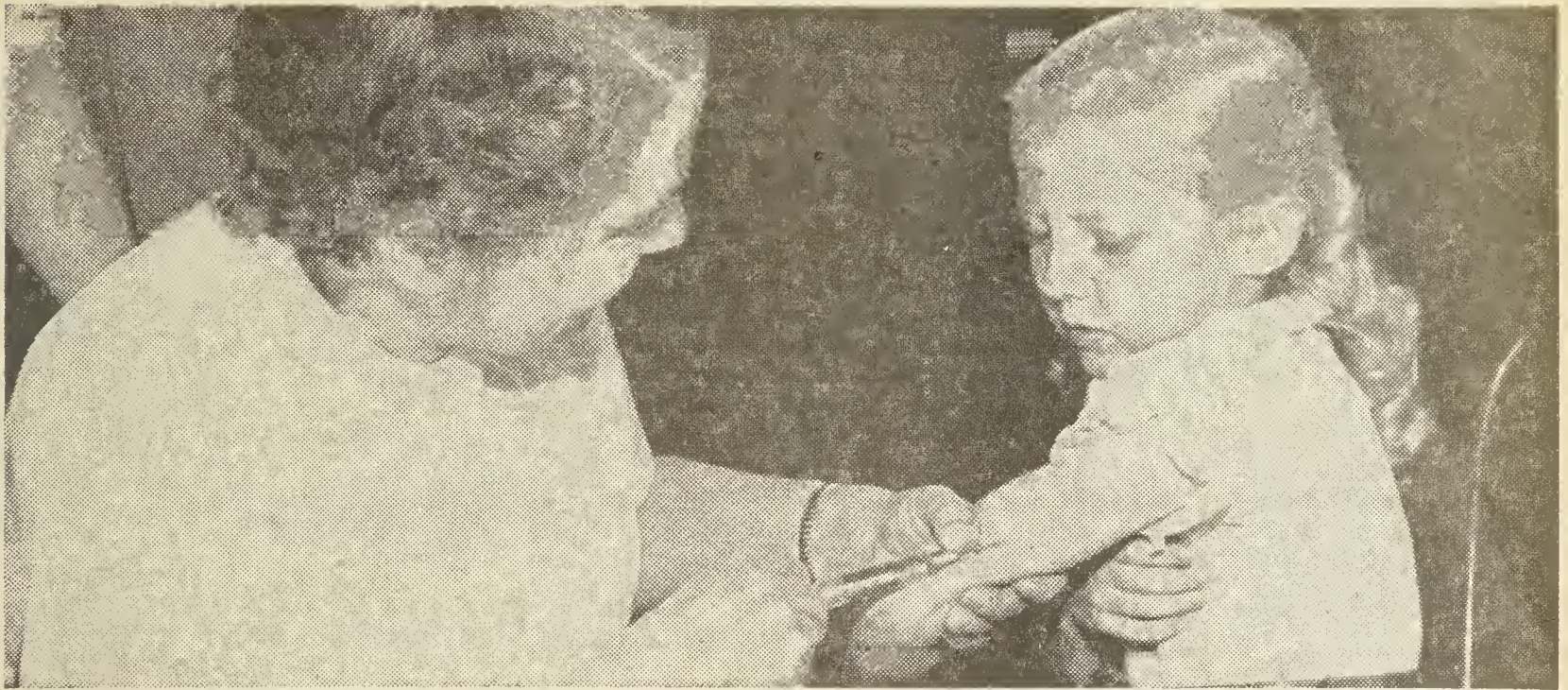
See this all-new Range today. It's America's first full-size, 40-inch Range with full-width oven . . . space enough to hold a "company-size" meal with ease . . . yet it bakes a perfect one-layer cake economically!

Be Modern . . . Cook Electrically!

YOU CAN BE SURE... IF IT'S

Westinghouse

Can Polio Now Be Prevented?



Dr. Jean McAlister administers the Salk Vaccine to Betty Ann Benbow of Greensboro during the 1954 field test.

The world will know the answer on April 14, when the results of the famous Salk vaccine field tests are announced at the University of Michigan

April 14 will be the big day. On that day the world will know whether or not polio has joined the long list of dread diseases that have been brought under control by modern medical science.

On that day the eyes of the country will turn to the University of Michigan, where Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr. will announce the findings of the extensive field tests given last year with the famous Salk vaccine. If Dr. Francis announces that the tests were successful, the chances are extremely good that your child will never have paralytic polio.

Nowhere will people await the announcement more eagerly than in North Carolina, long regarded as a "bad" polio state. Last year, we had 732 cases; in 1948, we had 2,560.

Those who have devoted their lives to finding a preventive for polio are optimistic that the Salk vaccine will work. On the assumption that it will be proved successful, plans are underway to administer the vaccine free to all first and second grade children in private, public and parochial schools this year. And once the vaccine is licensed by the government, other children and adults will be able to receive the injections from their own doctor at a nominal cost.

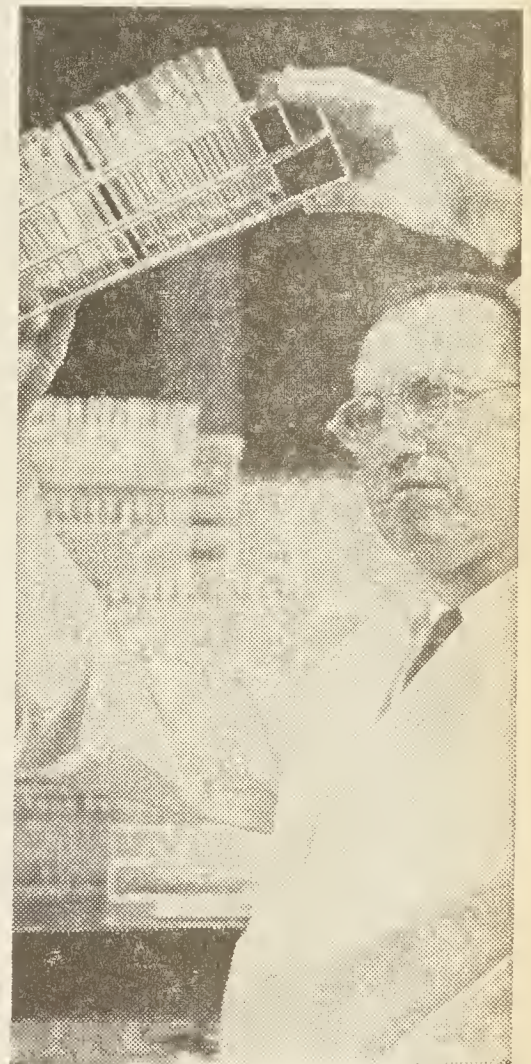
This revolutionary vaccine, which takes its name from Dr. Jonas E. Salk

of the University of Pittsburg, is not to be confused with the Glamma Globulin injection which was field tested in 1951 and 1952. The Salk vaccine raises the level of the polio-fighting antibodies (substances in the blood stream which fight bacteria caused by poisons) much higher than Glamma Globulin. Consequently, it will be much more effective. Three injections of the Salk vaccine are given: The first two shots set the stage for the formation of these vital, protective antibodies. The third shot is intended to act as a booster to send the number of antibodies soaring.

The story of this vaccine is one in which every person who ever donated a dime to the March of Dimes can take personal pride. It began in 1953, when Dr. Salk reported hopeful results in preliminary vaccine investigations. The first test came soon after, in Pittsburg, where 7500 children were vaccinated with the Salk formula. Shortly after, selected pharmaceutical houses began the painstaking, large-scale production necessary for the gigantic field test which was to ensue. In these tests, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which underwrote the experiments, was assisted by many national and local medical groups.

Finally, on the morning of April 26, 1954, Randy Kerr, a second grade pupil

(Continued on Page 16)



DR. JONAS E. SALK

Hoover Group Accepts Anti-REA Report

Full Commission makes few changes in task force report on abolition of REA; Farley, Holifield and Brownell dissent; proposal meets storm of protest from co-op leaders

The recommendation of the Hoover Commission Task Force on Federal Lending Agencies that REA be abolished ran into a hornet's nest of angry opposition last month.

The Task Force, operating as a wing of the Hoover Commission on governmental reorganization and headed by an accountant who is retained by the private power lobby in Washington, submitted its report to the full commission last month. It immediately ran into spirited, and unexpected, opposition.

Three members of the 12-man commission refused to sign the report, even after it had been watered down somewhat. Attorney General Brownell and former Postmaster General James A. Farley objected that REA had received

insufficient study. Congressman Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), furious with the report, emphasized that he wanted no part of it.

"The commission report is so faulty in concept and method that I must object to it even though a few recommendations, standing alone, may have merit," Holifield said.

The report finally issued by the majority of the commission, however, closely followed the recommendations of the task force.

The draft of the task force recommendations had "leaked" several weeks earlier, and rural electric officials knew in advance what was coming.

Chief differences between the original

draft and the final report issued by the commission are ones of terminology. Some of the cruder propaganda clauses in the draft were edited out, some of the outright misstatements were deleted. The draft spelled out the precise way in which REA was to be abolished; the final report dealt only vaguely with the methods which could be employed to accomplish this result.

But the final report calls for the reorganization of REA as a Federal corporation, through which rural electric co-ops would borrow funds from private lenders.

Under this plan, Congress would lose its control of REA lending activities. The new corporation would be supervised by a board appointed by the President. Regardless of who might be President, the program would be subject to all of the pressures of partisan politics.

Rural electric leaders say, however, that the hidden dynamite in the report is the provision that loan funds be secured from private sources. This would mean, they say, that interest rates would be increased from the present two per cent to approximately 4½ per cent.

They are generally agreed that such an increase would result in higher power rates for co-op members, and the early death of the rural telephone program.

The commission will presumably prepare legislation to carry out its recommendations and submit it to Congress. It is sure to get a hot reception there. A number of Congressmen have already expressed determined opposition to the report.

See Tarheel Views, Page 26

As the storm broke around the report last month there were many interesting sidelights. Ancher Nelsen, the Eisenhower appointee who heads REA, was already on record in opposition to increases in the interest rates on loans.

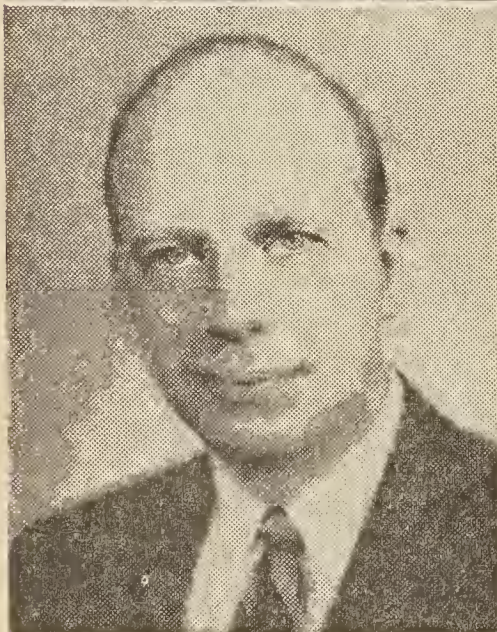
Rural electric leaders watched curiously for his reaction to the Hoover Commission report. If Nelson opposed the report with the same grim determination that he displayed when a bill was introduced last year to double interest rates, the fight would be easier.

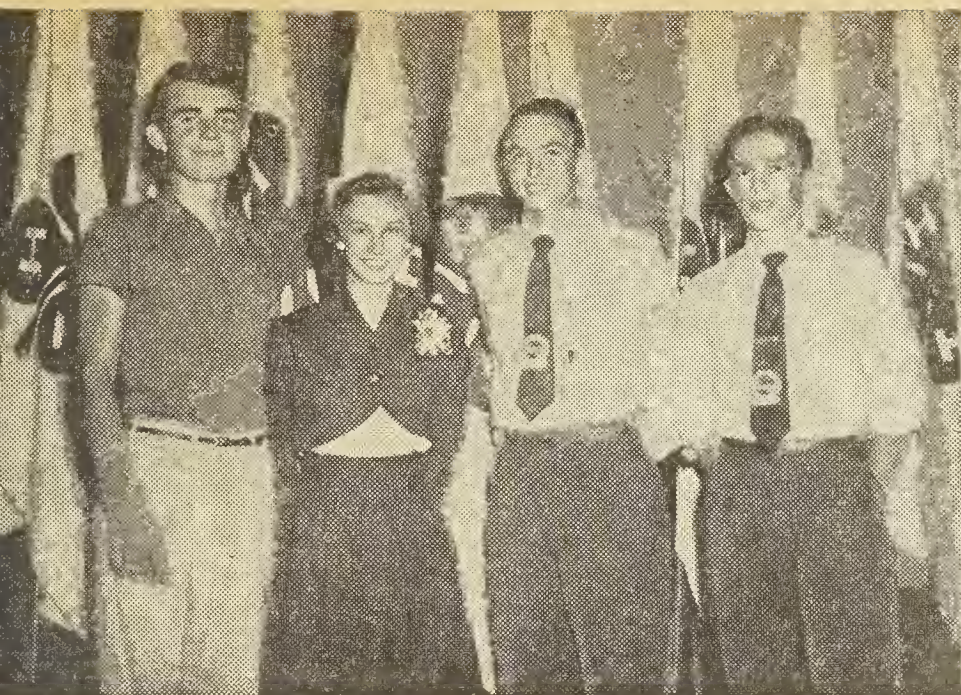
Nelsen's statement was released on

(Continued on Page 18)

THE DISSENTERS

These three members of the Hoover Commission objected to the majority report. Attorney General Herbert Brownell (left) and former Postmaster General James A. Farley (bottom left) felt REA had not received sufficient study. Rep. Chet Holifield (below) strongly criticized the report and completely disassociated himself from it.





Team demonstrations took top places in the 1954 contest. Winning team was Chowan County's Jackie Morris and Shirley Harrell (left). Wayne County's Billy Taylor and Buster Bunn placed second in the finals.



Co-ops to Sponsor 4-H Contests

Negro 4-H'ers will be included in electric demonstration program this year

North Carolina 4-H Club members have been invited to participate in the second annual Electric Demonstration Contests, sponsored by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association. The Demonstrations were added last year to the District Elimination Contests of the Farm and Home Electric Project for the state's club members.

In announcing the regulations for the 1955 contest to 4-H Club leaders, L. R. Harrell, State 4-H Club Leader, indicated very few changes in the basic 1954 program. However, Negro 4-H Club members have been invited to participate this year for the first time. Elimination contests for this group will be held in each of the three Negro Extension Districts (Western, Northeastern, and Southeastern), and final eliminations will take place during Negro 4-H Club Week at A & T College, June 20-25. Dates for the group's District Elimination Contests have not yet been announced.

Elimination contests for the white 4-H groups will be held in each of the six white Extension Districts. Dates for these meetings follow: June 28, Western District; June 29, Southwestern District; June 30, Northwestern District; July 6, Eastern District; July 7, Southeastern District; and July 8, Northeastern District. Exact locations for these district contests will be announced at a

later date. State finals will be held during 4-H Club Week, July 25-29.

Any club member participating in the 4-H Club Farm and Home Electric Project is eligible for participation in the Electric Demonstration Program. Demonstrations may be given individually or as a team of two club members meeting eligibility requirements. Each county is allowed one individual or one team in the District Elimination Contest.

Contest Rules

Contestants should choose as their subject for demonstration either the selection, care or use of electrical farm or home equipment. Demonstrations should be limited to 15 minutes. Last year's contestants chose for demonstration such subjects as electric fences, proper lighting, hot bed construction, adequate wiring, homemade clothes driers, use of small kitchen appliances, portable motors, etc.

Demonstrations will be scored on the basis of 100 points: Subject Matter, 30 points; Presentation, 40 points; and Results, 30 points. Judges for the demonstrations will be chosen by the Extension Service, who advise that participation in this program will definitely be considered in judging the Farm and Home Electric Project records.

Tarheel Electric will award the win-

ning individual or the members of the winning team from each Extension District an expense-paid trip to the State 4-H Club Week. Each member of the state's winning team will receive a matched pen and pencil set. Last year's winning team, Jackie Morris and Shirley Harrell from Chowan County, demonstrated "Good Light — Good Sight." Wayne County's Billy Taylor and Buster Bunn took second honors with a demonstration entitled, "The Construction of Electric Hotbeds."

Extension Specialists advise interested 4-H'ers to consult the booklet, "Electric Demonstrations You Can Perform." Copies can be obtained from 4-H Club leaders, Farm Agents, or Home Demonstration Agents, or by writing School Service, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 2278, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania. The booklet outlines twenty-four demonstrations, lists of materials needed, and steps in preparing each demonstration. Those 4-H'ers wishing to try more ambitious projects this year should check another Westinghouse booklet, "Electric Farm Equipment You Can Build." This booklet can be ordered from the same address.

Those 4-H members living in territory served by an electric membership corporation will find their electrification advisors a great help in choosing and preparing demonstrations.

Here are 13

Questions from Tar Heel farm women and Answers they received from a panel

— — — By REBEKAH RIVERS — — —

An interesting experiment in community learning was conducted last month in Granville County. Extension Service personnel, agriculture teachers, home economics teachers, and other rural educators got together and decided they had a problem in telling the frozen foods story. They felt that too often they were missing teaching experiences by telling this story only at home demonstration clubs and in the home economics class room.

The results of this discussion were a series of frozen foods clinics conducted in each of the seven high schools of the county. To make the clinics particularly meaningful to community members, these rural leaders asked them to present their frozen foods problems for discussion by a panel of experts.

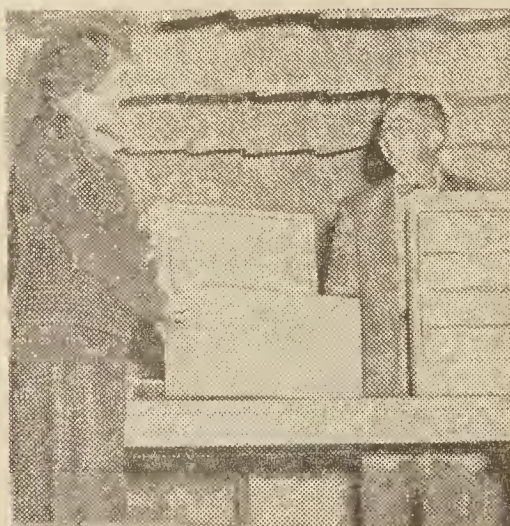
The first clinic was held at the Wilton High School on March 2. The clinic panel consisted of: Miss Nita Orr, Extension food conservation specialist, N. C. State College; Mrs. Sara Casper, assistant home agent, Granville County; W. B. Jones, assistant farm agent, Granville County; L. K. Stephenson, electrification advisor, Wake Electric Membership Corporation, Wake Forest; John N. Cassady, agriculture teacher, Wilton High School; Mrs. Robinette Hasketh, home economics teacher, Wilton High School; and Mrs. Dorothy Wilkinson, home agent, Granville County, who served as moderator.

Carolina Farmer staff members attending the Wilton Community clinic were so impressed by the value of the program that they felt *Farmer* readers

outside Granville County would be interested in the panel's discussions. So the following information summarizes the panel's conclusions on the questions presented them.

What is the proper method of blanching (or scalding) and chilling vegetables? Why is this done?

The family of germs living in vegetables work and build—and then they stop building and start destroying. Scalding and chilling puts these destroying germs to “sleep.” You are trying, in this job, to get a certain amount of heat into the center of the vegetable as quickly as you can and then take that same heat out as fast as you can.



Nita Orr, State College Frozen Foods Specialist, and L. K. Stephenson, EA, Wake EMC, discuss relative merits of the vertical and horizontal freezers.

Use boiling water to scald the vegetables: (1) Put one pound of vegetables into a wire basket — or colander or cheese cloth; (2) Lower into kettle of at least one gallon of vigorously boiling water; (3) Cover the kettle; (4) When water comes back to a vigorous boil, start counting time; scald for correct time in boiling water. Different vegetables demand longer scalding. (5) Lift basket from boiling water; plunge into ice water in a large pan. Chill for same amount of time as scalded. “Frozen Foods,” a booklet issued by the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service (Circular No. 280 Revised), gives detailed instructions on this process. You can get it by writing to the Extension Service, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

It is important to work quickly in this process in order that vegetables do not stand in hot or cold water too long. To test the vegetable for chilling, break it and touch the inside to the tip of your tongue.

What kind of container is preferable?

Glass and metal containers have been adapted from the canning process to the freezing process. Sometimes the regular canning jar is not too adaptable to freezing. If you use glass, get a regular freezer jar. Glass is a good food protector, but is often a space waster. Food freezes faster in metal containers than in others under the same conditions. If properly packed, they keep food in almost perfect condition. Metal containers are available in canning tin can, freezer can, and aluminum contain-

THE CAROLINA FARMER

out freezers

xperts



Panelists answering questions on home freezing at the Wilton Community Frozen Foods Clinic were (l to r): Miss Nita Orr, Mrs. Sara Casper, W. B. Jones, L. K. Stephenson, John N. Cassady, Mrs. Robinette Hasketh, and Mrs. Dorothy Wilkinson.

er. The aluminum container with a snap-on lid is particularly convenient.

Bag and carton containers stack well in the freezer. The bag gives extra protection to the food and the carton protects the box. Good bags are made of cellophane, polyethylene ("plastic"), treated parchment and pliofilm. If you are using a treated paperboard carton without the bag, remember that fresh food containers (milk cartons, ice cream cartons, etc.) are not good for freezing. Be sure cartons have been treated for freezing.

Also on the market are rigid and flexible plastic containers. When using rigid containers, do not put them in hot water or varying temperatures. Flexible cartons may warp in hot water.

What causes off-flavors in frozen food?

Off-flavors can be caused by: (1) poor packaging; (2) freezing wrong varieties of vegetables; (3) improper scalding; (4) gathering vegetables too soon or too late—vegetables freeze best when they are "just right" to eat fresh; and (5) in case of pork, chances are the hog was excited when killed. Excited animals do not bleed freely, and, consequently, their meat is likely to have an off-flavor.

How can I keep fruits from turning dark?

By adding a small amount of a mixture of citric acid and ascorbic acid, powdered ascorbic acid alone, or lemon juices. To use citric and ascorbic acid mixture, follow manufacturer's directions. Lemon juice is more expensive than ascorbic acid, but serves the same

purpose. It may leave a slight lemon flavor to the fruit, but sometimes this is not too objectionable.

Can eggs be frozen?

Yes, in any quantity. Be sure to freeze fresh eggs, and do not freeze cracked eggs—they may contain bacteria that will cause an off-flavor. Freeze eggs as follows: (1) Whole eggs — break fresh eggs into bowl. Stir yolks and whites until they are mixed well, but do not beat air into them. (2) Egg Yolks—add sugar or salt to egg yolks frozen alone, otherwise they will be gummy. (3) Raw whites freeze very successfully. They need no special treatment. When using frozen egg whites, beat them after thawing and they will rise as if fresh. They are excellent for cakes. For more details, consult the "Frozen Foods" booklet mentioned above.

Why Poultry Turns Dark

Why does frozen poultry often turn dark?

Poorly bled poultry will often turn dark when frozen. Chickens are often pushed in growth, and in this quick growing process the bones are underdeveloped. The calcium, therefore, seeps through the bones during the freezing process and darkens the meat. If lungs are not removed before the chickens are frozen, bacteria may start to multiply in that area.

Can I freeze left-overs?

This can be done but not too successfully. Much of the flavor will be lost

because these foods have not been prepared properly for freezing.

How should pork be frozen?

Three points should be kept in mind when preparing pork for freezing: (1) Cleanliness. Freezing does not kill bacteria. Practice absolute cleanliness in the actual killing and cutting up of meat. (2) Handling of hogs at killing time. As already mentioned, the meat of excited animals is likely to have an off-flavor. (3) Chilling. Chill pork quickly at a temperature from 100 to 40 degrees—the sooner the better.

Should I buy a home freezer or continue using a commercial locker?

The two work nicely together. Continue using commercial freezer for heavy freezing; use home freezer to store a variety of foods. When considering the purchase of a home freezer, let the size of your family and the purpose to which you propose putting the freezer aid you in your decision. Before any economy can be gleaned from the use of a freezer, the entire food management of a household must be geared around it. Panelist Stephenson stated that the Wake Co-op had never received any complaints about the operational cost of a freezer.

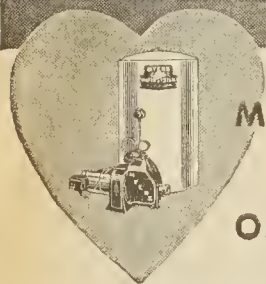
What type freezer should I buy — vertical or horizontal?

This is purely a matter of personal preference. Consider the space at hand, and decide which model is preferable for your household. Then buy from a reputable dealer. Regardless of the type purchased, be sure the floor underneath

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Are you ready right now

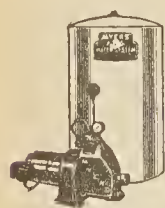
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BUYING A DEHORNER?

You'll want to look for these features

Electric dehorners are becoming increasingly popular with North Carolina farmers. If you're one of the many who plan to purchase a dehorners this spring, you'll want to make sure it has all of these features:

1. A fast heating element with a thermostat control to prevent overheating but to make continuous use possible—one calf right after another.

2. A wide burning area that will destroy all horn-producing tissue. The heating element should be near the burning surface, and should be large enough to do a good job.

3. A metal reservoir to maintain a steady high heat.

4. The dehorners must be easy to handle and convenient to use.

Dehorning is easy when calves are small, becomes harder as they grow

older. Best age is between two weeks and two months.

Electric calf dehorners has proven highly successful all over the country. It is fast and easy. You only have to keep the dehorners on each horn button 15 to 20 seconds. The high heat and wide burning surface give a burn which kills all horn-producing cells.

The high temperature sets up a "nerve block" soon after the contact so that pain to the calf is less than by any other method.

Burning stops the instant the dehorners is removed from the horn button. Calves do not have to be isolated and can be dehorned any time of the year.

The unit can also be used as a heavy soldering iron if the soldering attachment is also purchased.

CAN POLIO BE PREVENTED?

(Continued from Page 11)

in Fairfax County, Virginia, bravely rolled up the sleeve of his T-shirt and received the first injection of one cubic centimeter of the Salk vaccine in the triceps muscle of his left arm.

Randy was the first of some 440,000 children throughout the country to receive the vaccine in the largest medical field trial in the nation's history. The experimental injections were conducted in schools in 217 testing areas. They were given in one of two ways:

- (1) In some areas, half of the children in the first, second and third grades were given shots of the Salk vaccine; the other half were given a shot of "placebo" (an injection that would do them neither harm nor good). Only Dr. Francis knows which children received which vaccine. All of this material has been carefully coded and kept at the University of Michigan. Throughout the year, the health histories of the children receiving the Salk vaccine have been checked with those receiving the "placebo."

- (2) In other testing areas, the Salk injection was given to the children in the second grade only. Blood samples were taken from other children in the first and third grades. The health records of these two groups were also studied throughout the year.

The second plan was used in Guilford County, the only North Carolina county used as a testing area.

Why has it taken so long to learn the results of this field testing? During the year, 144,000 separate pieces of informa-

tion have been assembled and 1,830 individual punch cards used (one card for each child participating in each of the 217 field test areas); 120,000 blood samples have been collected from 40,000 children; and 2,000,000 tissue culture tubes have been tested at 27 U.S. laboratories—all to get one answer: Does the Salk vaccine prevent paralytic polio?

Dr. Francis will answer this question on April 14. But a second question—how long will the vaccine give protection?—must await further extensive research. Research must then be done, too, to reduce the number of injections. And, since there will not be enough vaccine available immediately to protect everyone and since the vaccine cannot help those already stricken, attempts must be continued through research to improve treatment methods both at the acute and rehabilitation levels.

New Tomato Resists Fusarium Disease

If fusarium wilt has been ruining your tomatoes, try the new Homestead variety—it's highly resistant to the disease.

Horticulturists of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station say it's an excellent home garden variety and recommend it for commercial growers, too.

The new variety was developed by the USDA and has been tested 5 years in North Carolina. It equals Rutgers on non-infested soils and far outyields Rutgers where fusarium is present.

Tarheel Association Hears Hodges, Ellis, Elects James A. Ward

*Four County EMC director is
the second non-manager to head
statewide power organization*



Three of the principals at the TEMA meeting were Clyde Ellis, who delivered the banquet address, and, at left, TEMA president-elect, J. A. Ward, and retiring president, Alton P. Wall, manager, Randolph EMC, Asheboro.

For the second time in its history, Tarheel Electric Membership Association elected a local co-op director as president at its annual meeting in Raleigh last month.

By acclamation the delegates chose J. A. Ward of Rose Hill—a member of the board of directors of Four County Electric Membership Corporation at Burgaw. Ward had served as vice president of the statewide organization during 1954.

Most of the previous presidents of TEMA have been co-op managers. The election of Ward climaxes a trend toward greater participation in state and national activities on the part of directors.

Ward has long been active in the statewide rural electric program, and earned great prestige with a fine address at last year's Congressional Dinner in Washington.

Elected to serve with Ward for the coming year were C. E. Viverette, manager of Blue Ridge EMC at Lenoir, vice president; and J. L. Shearon, manager of Wake EMC at Wake Forest, secretary-treasurer.

In another unprecedented move, the Association passed a resolution praising the work of Alton P. Wall as president during 1954. Wall, manager of Randolph Electric Membership Corporation at Asheboro, also served during the same period as president of Eastern North Carolina Electric Membership Corporation, an organization of electric co-ops who are seeking power from Buggs Island Dam.

The annual meeting drew a near-record attendance of co-op managers and

directors. Over 150 people attended the banquet session on March 16 to hear Governor Hodges and Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Governor Hodges complimented the group on its "splendid record" in electrifying rural North Carolina. He noted that the percentage of electrified farms in the state has risen from three per cent in 1935 to 96 per cent in 1955. "We no longer have to thank Heaven for Mississippi or any other state," the Governor laughed.

North Carolina, he said, is now getting its roads and schools developed to the point where "we can begin to enjoy the fruits of our labor." He came with Mrs.



W. R. Oates, Rutherford EMC director, shakes hands with Gov. Hodges, while TEMA President Alton P. Wall looks on.

Hodges and remained to shake hands with everyone present.

In a blistering address, Ellis charged that private power interests, working with the present Administration, are endangering REA cooperatives.

He singled out the Hoover Commission report on the abolition of REA as the prime example. The report, he said, is filled with half-truths and is based on information compiled by an accounting firm retained by the Washington private power lobby.

Ellis branded the Dixon - Yates proposal as an outright surrender of the public interest to private monopoly. He also deplored the inaction of the Secretary of Interior, Douglas McKay, in marketing Buggs Island power to preference customers.

Ellis also charged that monopoly groups, through cunning advertising programs, are seeking to plant the idea that any group which opposes them is somehow un-American.

"We must always be on guard," he said, "against this rightist propaganda which seeks to move us to the left in the minds of the public."

On the first day of the meeting the delegates were the guests of the Westinghouse Corporation for lunch and a guided tour of the new Westinghouse Meter Plant in Raleigh. It was the first customer group to be invited to the recently-completed plant.

In other actions, the Association:

(Continued on Page 24)

(Continued from Page 15)

it is reinforced. The size freezer you buy depends upon the amount of freezing you plan to do and whether you plan to continue using a commercial locker.

How often should my freezer be defrosted?

A general rule to follow is that a freezer needs defrosting when ice reaches one-fourth inch thickness. Follow manufacturer's directions.

How should food be packed in freezer?

Leave air space between packages. You will have more freezing space if your packages are square.

How long can food be kept after current is off?

Food will keep longer if freezer is tightly packed and the door is not opened. This is true, too, if the freezer is situated in a place where there is good, free circulation of air. The food is generally safe if the temperature has not gone above 40 to 50 degrees and if ice is still on the package. The quality, however, may not be as good. As for a definite length of time, Mr. Stephenson cited instances where food had remained frozen solidly from 72 to 96 hours after

Hurricane Hazel. Miss Orr, on the other hand, did not wish to make a definite statement as to the time food will keep after the current is off. She reminded the audience that it is better to throw away a package of food than gamble with the family's health.

North Carolina KWH Average Increases

Farm power consumption in North Carolina continues to climb.

In December 1954, farm consumers on REA-financed lines in the state used an average of 173 kwh, an increase of 18 kwh over the previous December, REA reports.

In the nation, farm consumption in December of last year averaged 236 kwh, a 10 per cent jump over the 215 kwh used in December, 1953.

Here's the December story on increased farm consumption in the state for selected years: 1941, 37 kwh; 1946, 57 kwh; 1950, 95 kwh; 1951, 111 kwh; 1952, 133 kwh; 1953, 155 kwh; 1954, 173 kwh.

Small Grain Weeds Can Be Controlled

Weed problems in small grain production are on the increase but don't despair. Many of these weeds can be controlled, according to W. G. Westmoreland, extension weed control specialist at State College.

Grain fields should be checked for weeds and something done about them, at the proper time, Westmoreland added. Oats, wheat, barley, or rye, should be well-tillered or "stooled" but the young stems or "stools" should not have joints formed.

At the proper stage of growth for spraying, the grain will usually be from four to eight inches tall. Treatment too early or too late can lead to reduced yields.

And if you've had a weed problem in your small grain before, you can expect trouble this year. Ragged robin, vetch, mustard, blessed thistle and similar weeds can be controlled in their present seedling stage with about 75 cents worth of 2, 4-D per acre. If the weed problem includes corn cockle or dock, the chemical cost will be in the neighborhood of \$1.25 per acre for 2, 4-D.

HOOVER REPORT

(Continued from Page 12)

March 15. It was a cautiously-worded document which could hardly offend either side. The report, Nelsen said, tended to "oversimplify what is actually an extremely complex matter."

He took careful note of the fact that Brownell had objected to the report. REA would, he said, give the report careful study. When that study had been completed, Nelsen said he would confer with Agriculture Secretary Benson, "who recognizes what a forward-looking program of rural electrification can contribute to a sound agricultural economy."

Others in the rural electric field were less cautious. Clyde T. Ellis, general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, said the report was based on "misstatements and half truths" which would "reorganize the rural electrification program out of existence."

Statewide rural electric publications throughout the country denounced the report and called upon their readers to write their Congressmen.

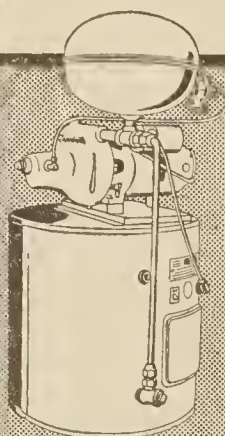
There was no immediate reaction from the private power lobby or the trade publications that represent it. Most of the latter dutifully reported the recommendations but withheld editorial comment.

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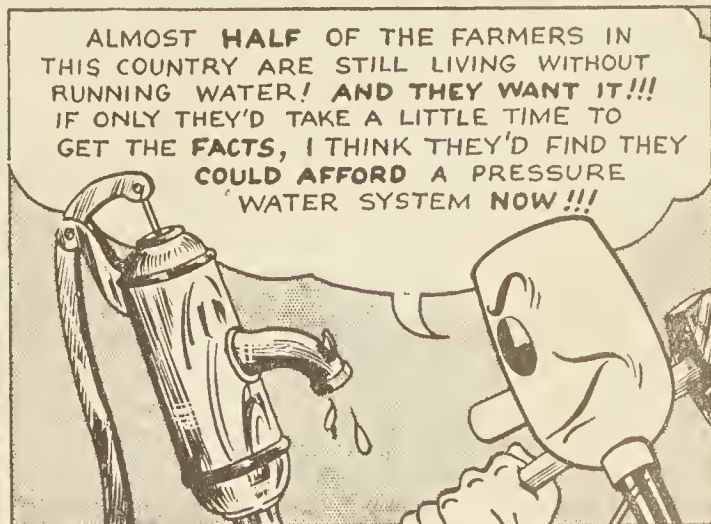
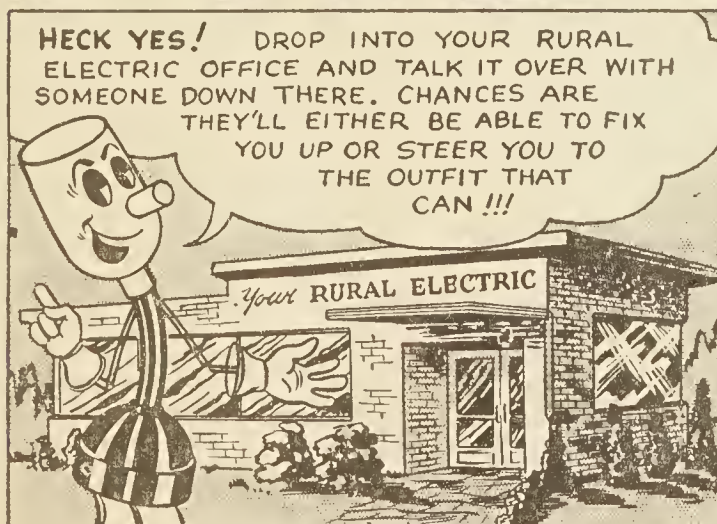
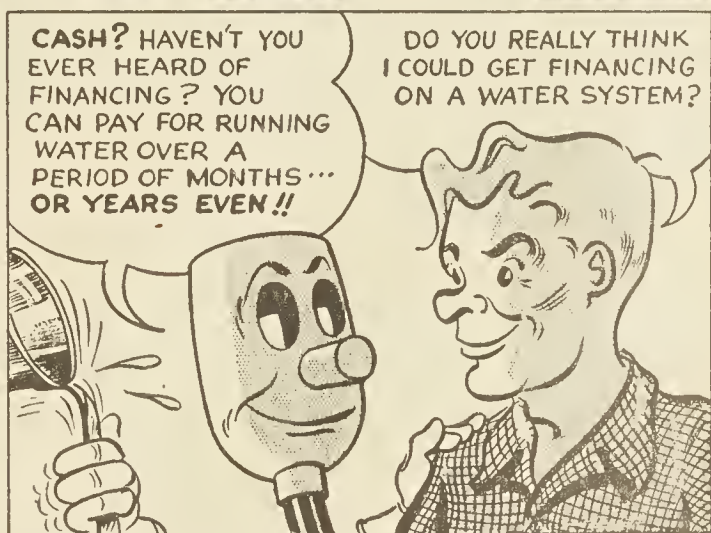
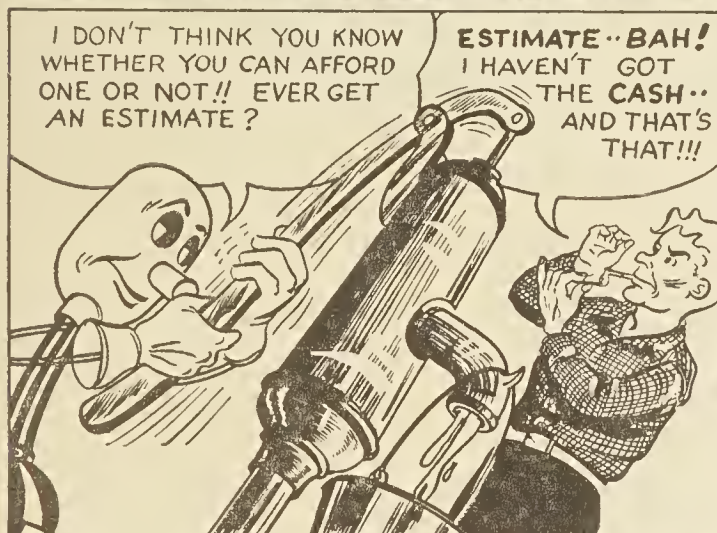
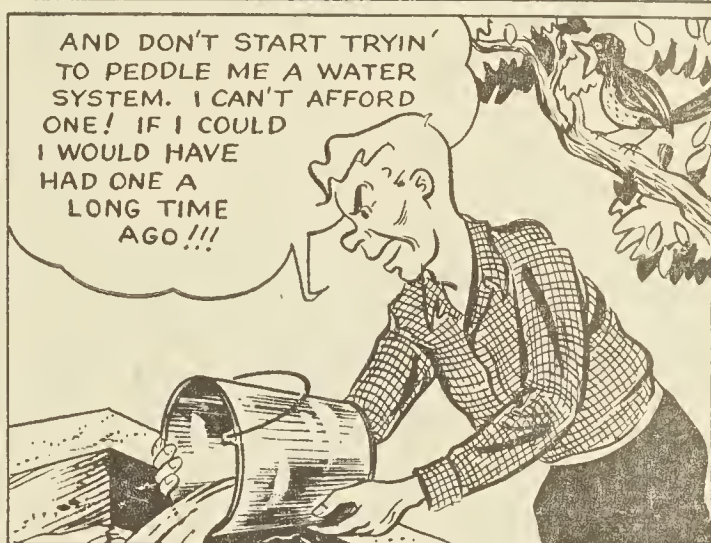
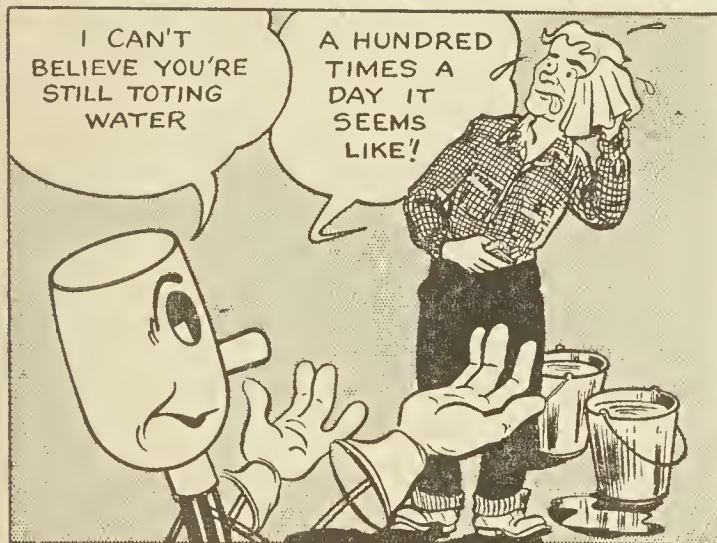
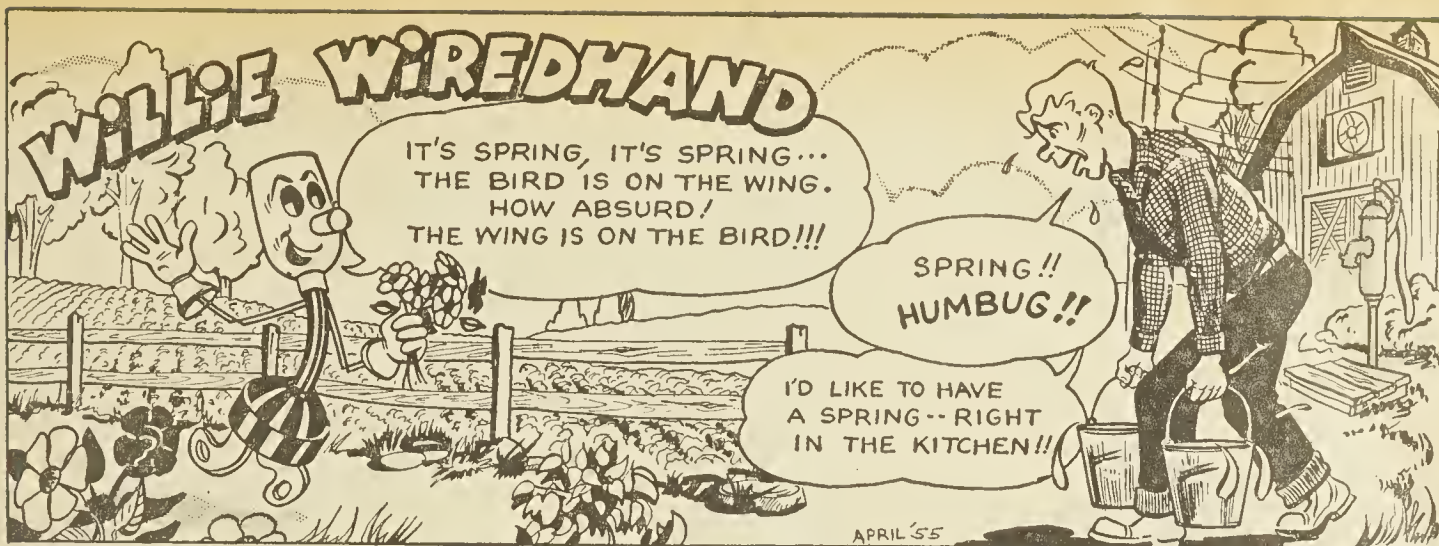
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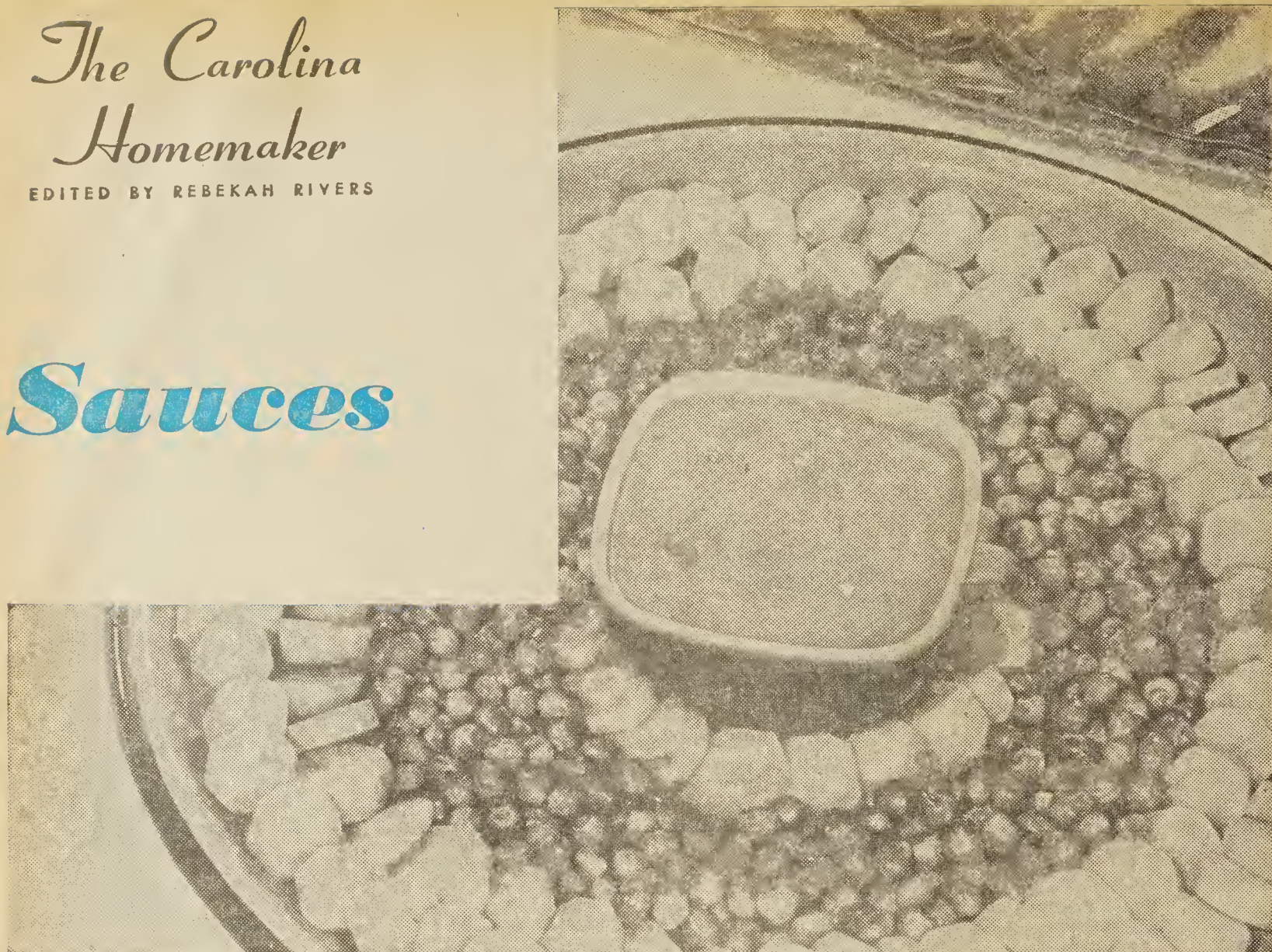
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The Carolina Homemaker

EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Sauces



Relishes for fish, meat, vegetables, desserts— To turn dull, ordinary dishes into royal ones

A good cook in France (the queen of culinary arts) puts much more emphasis on the sauce for a dish than the dish itself. Proof of their belief that "The sauce is better than the fish" is the fact that some three hundred different sauces are supposed to have been devised for a single dish—filet of sole.

The American homemaker who is ever looking for a boon to her everyday meals might do well to check into the possibilities of changing those everyday foods by adding a special sauce. For, with a distinctive sauce, a homemaker can add appetite-appeal to an otherwise dreary meal. This, too, is a help to the food budget, for the sauce will help the homemaker make a delicious dish of less expensive seafoods and not-so-choice cuts of meat.

Your sauces can be as simple or as elaborate as you wish to make them. The simplest and easiest to make is a plain sauce prepared by melting mar-

garine slowly, adding salt, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice. Don't allow the margarine to become overheated while it is melting. Serve this sauce while hot on boiled, sauteed or broiled foods.

White sauce is a universal favorite for vegetables, fish or chicken. It is a basic sauce that may be varied in hundreds of appetizing ways by adding special ingredients and seasonings.

To save time, try keeping a "roux" (a thickening for many sauces) on hand. It can be made in quantity for a week or longer because it does not spoil if stored in the refrigerator. It should be cooked to a light golden color for use in white sauces, and it is cooked to a deeper brown for use in brown sauces.

There are two schools of thought on how this basic thickening should be made. Some cooks say the proportions should be one-half cup of melted margarine to one-half cup of flour, while others recommend one-half cup of mar-

garine to three-fourths cup of flour. It should be stirred and cooked slowly for 15-20 minutes to make sure the flour is thoroughly done. Otherwise, you will have lumps in the mixture.

Sauces for Meat and Fish

Savory Steak Seasoners

Herbs and spices play a part in many excellent sauces. Their delicate flavor can increase the enjoyment of the finest cuts of meat and other foods that are delicious in their own right. Even a choice sirloin will have extra zest when it is served with savory steak seasoners

1/4 cup margarine (half stick)
1/8 teaspoon powdered dry mustard
1/4 teaspoon crumbled whole marjoram leaves

1/4 teaspoon crumbled whole savory leaves

Cream margarine with seasonings until blended. Spread on sizzling hot steak. Serve at once. This recipe makes one-fourth cup.

Watercress Fish Seasoner

Fish, probably more than any dish, responds to sauces. These may vary from a simple margarine and lemon juice sauce to an elaborate concoction. This simple watercress fish seasoner is an easy-to-prepare sauce, but it adds a delicate flavor to fish.

- 1/2 cup softened margarine (1 stick)*
- 1 1/2 tablespoons minced watercress or parsley*
- 1/16 teaspoon salt*
- 1/16 teaspoon ground black pepper*
- 2 teaspoons fresh lemon juice*

Cream margarine with watercress, salt, black pepper, and lemon juice. Place on a sheet of waxed paper and shape into a one-inch roll. Wrap and chill until ready to serve. Just before serving, slice one-fourth inch thick and place on hot broiled fish steak (or this may be used on hot cooked vegetables). Store any that is left in the refrigerator for future use. This recipe makes one roll five inches long.

Vegetable Sauces

Swiss Cheese Sauce

Cheese adds to the flavor and texture of many tempting sauces. Although most homemakers are more familiar with white sauces that require American or cheddar cheese, there are endless possibilities for distinctive sauces which make use of the wide variety of cheeses available. This delicious sauce made with Swiss cheese is excellent for hot cooked vegetables or served on toast with crisp bacon.

- 3 tablespoons margarine*
- 2 tablespoons flour*
- 1 cup milk*
- 3/4 teaspoon salt*
- 1/8 teaspoon ground black pepper*
- 1/16 teaspoon ground cayenne pepper*
- 3/4 cup finely chopped Swiss cheese*
- 2 teaspoons fresh lemon juice*

Melt margarine in a saucepan. Blend in flour. Stir in milk. Cook until medium thickness. Add seasonings and Swiss cheese. Mix well and cook over low heat until cheese is almost melted. Stir in lemon juice. Serve over hot cooked vegetables or on toast with crisp bacon. This makes one and three-fourths cups.

Dessert Sauces

Rich Orange Sauce

Fruits provide the flavor for many of the most delicious sauces used with desserts. A delightful fruit sauce can dress up an ordinary everyday dessert and make it a dish worthy of special occasions. This orange sauce adds both eye

appeal and taste appeal to such dishes as gingerbread, cake, or cottage pudding.

- 1/2 cup sugar*
- 1 1/2 tablespoons cornstarch*
- 1/4 teaspoon salt*
- 1/2 cup hot water*
- 1/2 cup fresh orange juice*
- 2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice*
- 1 egg yolk*
- 1/2 teaspoon grated orange rind*
- 1/2 teaspoon grated lemon rind*
- 3 tablespoons margarine*

Combine sugar, cornstarch, and salt in a small saucepan. Stir in hot water and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Mix the fruit juices with egg yolk and blend with the cooked mixture. Cook until slightly thickened, stirring constantly. Stir in grated orange and lemon rind and margarine. Serve over squares of gingerbread, cake, or cottage

pudding and garnish with orange sections. This yields one and one-half cups.

Penuche Sauce

Nuts are a wonderful asset for the homemaker to have on hand when she's making sauces. Almonds make an excellent addition to many sauces for fish and vegetable dishes. Pecans lend a special flavor and texture to sauces, particularly for dessert dishes. Try this delightful penuche sauce on ice cream or cake squares.

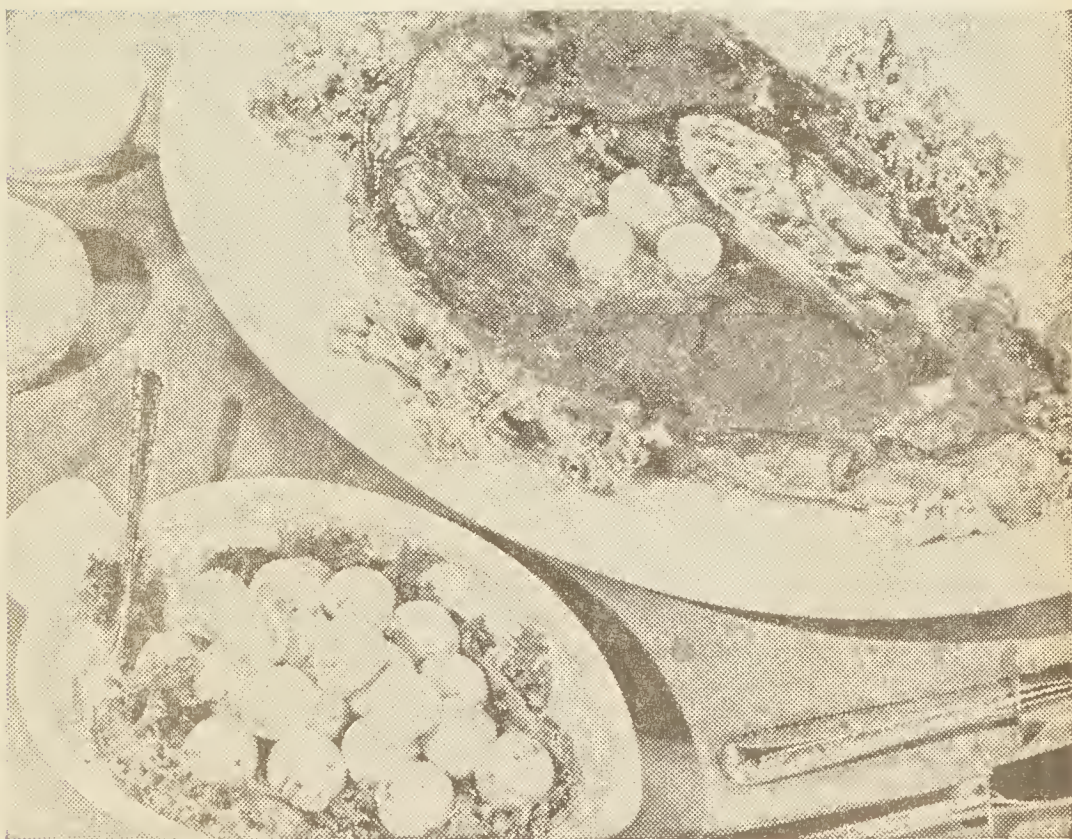
- 1 1/4 cups brown sugar*
- 2/3 cup white corn syrup*
- 1/3 cup margarine*
- 1/2 cup sweetened condensed milk*
- 1/16 teaspoon salt*
- 1/2 cup chopped pecans*

Combine the first three ingredients in a saucepan. Mix well. Cook until the

(Continued on Page 24)

Ice cream is delicious alone but a tasty topping makes it a feast dish.

A spicy seasoner over steak adds to the natural goodness of the meat itself.





Free Pattern Service

Gay Bonnet, Gloves For Spring, Summer



P. C. 8016. Smart and springy gloves for you to crochet and wear with suits now and with sheers later in the season. Simple filet lace squares form the fingers, palm and back. Flared cuff is crocheted in clusters and chain loops. Directions are in sizes small, medium and large.



P. C. 8011. So quick to make and so light to wear! This charming Dutch cap as crocheted in the filet lace pattern using white "Speed-Cro-Sheen." Nine motifs in a contrasting color are sewn to cap—three on each side and three at center front.

Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED envelope for the patterns I have checked.

1. Hat (P. C. 8011)

2. Gloves (P. C. 8016)

Electric Membership Corporation

Comments

Address coupons to: Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

2759. Smart, practical bibtop apron converts to a tea apron in a twinkling! Just unbutton at waist! You'll like this ingenious two-in-one design for its own versatility, usefulness. Small, medium and large sizes. Medium: Bib-top, 2½ yds. 35-in. Tea apron, 2 1/8 yds. 35-in.

2079. Scoop-necked, panelled princess dress is created for day or after-dark, wonderfully flattering and feminine! There's an attractive collared, short-sleeved bolero included in pattern. Sizes 10 to 20: Dress and bolero, 5 yds. 39-in.

2121. Styled to flatter the mature figure, this smart design as a keyhole neckline, adroitly panelled skirt, cap sleeves, button-front bodice. Sizes 14 to 48. Size 18: 3 7/8 yds. 39-in.



3067. Proportioned to flatter the shorter, fuller figure this style has a square neckline, gently flared skirt, collared, short-sleeved bolero. Sizes 12½ to 24½. Size 16½: 4 7/8 yds. 39-in.

2901. Pretty, yoked, V-necked sundress with easy patch pockets has a little button-on cape for cover-up moments when the sun is behind a cloud. Sizes 12 to 48. Size 18: Sundress and cape, 5 5/8 yds. 35-in.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For Fall-Winter Fashion Books, send additional 25c.

How to Remove Common Stains

Junior spills soup on his clean shirt, dad splashes the tablecloth while carving the roast, you scorch a towel with an overhot iron . . . , and there you are with stains that laundering alone won't remove.

However, most common stains can be removed easily with chlorine bleach—especially with the new safe, dry form of chlorine bleach that comes in a compact jar with a sprinkle-pour top.

This new chlorine dry bleach removes stains from white cottons and linens; from color-fast cottons and linens, too, provided they do not have a resin finish. It can also be used safely on nylon, Orlon and Dacron. (Remember, though, never to use chlorine bleach on silk, rayon or wool or on any mixed fabric that contains silk, rayon or wool.) In the following instructions, the new chlorine bleach is recommended.

In general, for stubborn stains on cottons, linens, nylon, Orlon and Dacron, rinse stain. Soak in bleach solution for 5 minutes— $\frac{1}{8}$ cup per quart of warm water—and rinse. Repeat if necessary.

In particular, here's the treatment for some common stains.

Blood and meat juices: Soak in cold salt water. Rinse. Then bleach as above. Launder.

Fruit juices and tomato juices: Fresh stain—rinse with cold water and use bleach as above. Old stain—pour boiling water through stain. Then bleach as



above.

Coffee and Tea: If mixed with cream—sponge with carbon-tetrachloride. Pour hot water over stain. Launder and bleach. If beverage only—pour hot water over stain. Launder and bleach.

Scorch: Launder, then bleach with chlorine dry bleach. (Deep scorch, alas, cannot be removed.)

Perspiration: Launder and then bleach.

Lipstick: Work vaseline into stain. Sponge with carbon-tetrachloride. Launder. Bleach with chlorine dry bleach.

Bring Spring To The Table

Here's a clever and easy way to bring Spring to your luncheon and dinner tables long before your garden perennials have bloomed. A twist of the wrist, a simple curl, an easy-to-make bow is all you need to wrap up some originality for your table settings this Spring.

As a central theme, choose an easy-to-make Hibiscus flower. Flowers on any table spell elegance for all of us, whatever the occasion. So, here's how you can guarantee yourself big splashes of sunshine indoors, no matter how bleak and gray the day.

Choosing a mint green and rose ribbon combination, you can fashion colorful, gay Hibiscus corsages exactly as you see reposing in the center of the luncheon plate by following the simple instructions illustrated. You'll want to be sure to provide a hat pin or large straight pin which your guests can use for pinning these clever corsages.

Following this same color scheme you can make charming napkin holders simply by rolling a 20-inch length of ribbon into three circles, each smaller than the preceding one and top it off with a miniature Hibiscus bloom.

Making place cards is even simpler. Snip off 12-inch lengths of green and rose ribbon. You'll find that non-woven ribbons of cotton or rayon parallel yarns are best suited for this type of decoration. Curl the ends by drawing between thumb and dull edge of knife and presto, you have a smooth flowing scroll place card. Curl each piece of ribbon separately and then position them together, green facing you, rose on the back. Fill the left scroll with a miniature Hibiscus flower and get set for those compliments to your skill and good taste. To personalize each card, merely write your guest's name in crayon, wet pencil or a fine-hair brush dipped in water colors.

Over the Lines

with Becky

Gloves

Our crocheting readers should check the attractive glove pattern on the opposite page. Little white shorties are perfect for the new spring suit—and complement summer cottons beautifully. If you want to try your hand at making a glove wardrobe, just clip the pattern coupon and we'll send you instructions immediately. Why not make them in different colors to match your dresses?

Sewing Tips

Use strips of masking tape rather than thread to baste two pieces of cloth together before stitching the seam. This is a good time-saver during this season when the homemaker has so much sewing to do. Another saver: use glass tumblers instead of pins to hold a pattern in place on material.

Burnt Fingers?

If you're prone to scorching your finger tips when lifting hot lids from pots, snap a clothespin to the ring finger grip of the lid. It makes a dandy handle—and saves the fingers.

Safety in the Sewing Bag

Slipping a small cork on the ends of your knitting needles and crochet hook reduces the danger of stabbing your hand when you reach into your sewing bag.

Chicken Casserole

Here's a yummy casserole recipe for your left-over chicken—it will be a treat for family and company alike:

Chicken Casserole

2 cups medium noodles, uncooked
1 teaspoon salt
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped green pepper
2 tablespoons butter or chicken fat
2 cups chicken broth
1 can condensed cream of mushroom soup
3 cups cooked chicken, cut in strips

Cook the noodles in 4 cups of boiling water and 1 teaspoon salt. Drain. Cook cut-up green pepper in butter or chicken fat until tender. Add broth, soup, noodles, and chicken. Blend well. Place in greased casserole and bake 25 minutes at 325 degrees. Serves six.

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SAUCES

(Continued from Page 21)

sugar is melted over medium heat, stirring constantly. Remove from the heat. Stir in condensed milk and salt. Cool. Blend in chopped pecans. Serve over ice cream or squares of cake. Store at room temperature. Dilute with a little hot water if sauce becomes too thick. This makes two cups.

TARHEEL MEETING

(Continued from Page 17)

- Transferred the operation of its Safety and Job Training program to its Raleigh office:
- Passed a resolution praising the coordinating work of N.C. REA Chairman Gwyn B. Price and REA's William Shertzer during Hurricane Hazel last year.

In 1954, North Carolina underplanted its cotton acreage by 64,928 acres; many farmers who wanted larger allotments were unable to get them because of the failure of some farmers to release unused allotments.

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"Know-How" Needed In Timber Selling

There is no substitute for knowing what to do and when to do it in this business of selling timber. This undisputable fact was brought out at a timber thinning and scaling demonstration recently at the farm of Guy Robinson of Union community, Lincoln County.

A group of around 40 persons heard John L. Gray, head of extension forestry at State College, explain that a nearby one-acre stand of 34-year-old trees was worth about \$375 in sawtimber and pulpwood; that if the trees were cut now and replanted, by 1978 this replanting would be worth about \$125 per acre based on 1955 pulpwood and sawtimebr prices.

Thus Robinson would receive around \$500 per acre on a clear-cutting and replanting program.

However, if he decided to grow-out the best trees now on the area to good sawlog size, in the same period of time he could realize around \$650 from four sales. Here's how it would work out: 1955—pulpwood thinning, \$50; 1960—sawtimber and pulpwood thinning, \$91; 1968—sawtimber thinning, \$84; and 1978—sawtimber clearcut leaving seed trees or replanting for new crop, \$425. This shows that Robinson could expect \$150 more income per acre from growing out his present stand as compared to clear-cutting now and starting over.

Extension forestry specialist George Smith pointed out that farmers should pick trees to be cut on the basis of their performance rather than just cutting the largest one.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER

PANTS

It was one of Mother's busy days. Her small son came in with his pants torn.

"You march right to your room and take those pants off," his mother ordered.

Some time later she found the torn pants lying on a chair and the boy nowhere in sight. The door to the cellar was open and she called down loudly and sternly, "Are you running around down there without your pants on?"

A deep voice answered, "No, ma'm, I'm just reading the meter."

* * *

ARITHMETIC

Teacher: "Bobby, if I lay one egg on the table and two on the chair, how many will I have all together?"

Bobby: "Personally, I don't think you can do it."

* * *

ADVICE

"Have you been to any doctor before you came to see me?" asked the grouchy doctor.

"No, sir," replied the meek patient. "I went to a druggist."

"That shows how much sense some people have!" growled the doctor. "And what sort of idiotic advice did he give you?"

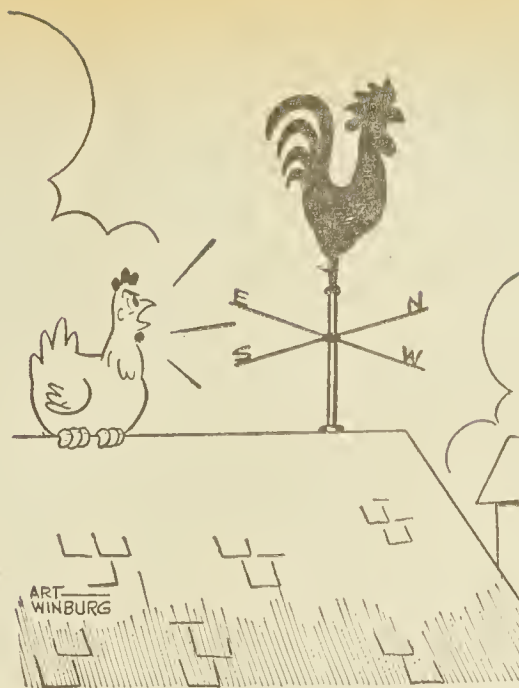
"He told me to come and see you."

* * *

SCOTCH

A mother received her son's college bills and was discussing them with her husband.

"Look, dear," she said, "it's the languages that cost the most: Scotch—\$50."



"Cat got your tongue?"

Hale!

DRINK

Some youngsters were playing Wild West. One of the more enterprising had dragged out an old packing box, made a bar out of it, and scrawled a sign on it which read: "This is the Wild West and this is the Last Chance Saloon."

Another kid ran up, pounded on the box, and said, "I'll have a rye."

A third, much younger and apparently less sophisticated, staggered up alongside him and squeaked, "I'll have a whole wheat."

NEEDLE

Once there was a girl who was very near-sighted. Her boy friend was constantly kidding her about it—and so one night she decided she would really show him that she wasn't as near-sighted as he thought.

Taking a needle from her sewing basket, she craftily stuck it in the huge pine tree standing next to the porch.

That night as they were sitting in the porch swing she said, "Why, honey, isn't there a needle sticking in that huge tree?"

"Needle! What needle?" said he.

"Just a minute. I'll get it for you," she replied. So she rushed down the steps and tripped over a cow!

* * *

OVERHEARD

That Willie's a lucky guy—he's got a wife and a cigaret lighter and they both work!

* * *

BRIDE

A bride and bridegroom came down to breakfast in the hotel where they had spent the first night of their honeymoon.

"Now, be casual and offhand and they won't know we're newlyweds," cautioned the groom.

While he studied the menu, his bride gave her order to the waiter, "Tea and toast without butter, please."

Whereupon her husband exclaimed in a voice everyone in the place could hear: "Good Heavens, is that all you eat for breakfast?"

* * *

BACHELOR

He's always been lucky in love—He's still a bachelor!



"Don't worry, if your Rocket Ship is in one of those bales, Daddy'll find it for you."

EDITORIALS

Please, Gentlemen!

On page five our Washington correspondent talks about "a solid front of opposition" that has built up against the Dixon-Yates deal. It is so powerful, he says, that there is doubt that the plan will ever be put into effect.

Well, maybe so. Nothing would please us more than to see the whole Dixon-Yates affair die the death it deserves. But we note a glaring absence in his tally of those who are fighting to kill it.

We're talking about the Democratic Congress. Last year, when the Democrats were waging their all-out battle to recapture the House and Senate, the air was filled with denunciations of the Dixon-Yates deal, along with pious promises that if the Democrats were elected, the whole affair would be investigated and disposed of.

And then there were the shouted promises of sweeping investigations of monopoly groups—including the power industry. A Republican, Senator Langer of North Dakota, had set that industry afire with an investigation financed with his own funds (the Senate had refused to appropriate money for his committee).

• • •

So what has happened now that the Democrats are again in power? Almost nothing. There are rumors of a fight to kill funds for carrying out the Dixon-Yates contract. Maybe it will be made, and be successful. But if it is successful, it will not be the result of an intensive investigation which showed the Dixon-Yates plan up for what it is—a thinly disguised effort to wreck TVA.

Langer was replaced, of course, by a Democrat—Senator Kilgore of West Virginia. And since then the monopoly investigation has been as dead as last year's roses.

About the only encouraging thing we've noticed is that a group of Senators (including Kerr Scott) have sponsored a measure to prevent the give-away of Hell's Canyon to the Idaho Power Company. But the most powerful instrument of Congress—its ability to investigate—seems to be completely bogged down so far as this area of the public interest is concerned.

We would like to respectfully remind the gentlemen in Washington that "Time is a bird, and the bird is on the wing."

In other words, it's time to stop talking and start acting while there is still something that hasn't been given away.



"How do I look as Uncle Sam?"

TARHEEL VIEWS

By
William T. Crisp

Dear Fellow Tar Heels:

In March and again in this issue (see page 12), the *Carolina Farmer* has reported the recommendations on REA which the Hoover Commission submitted to Congress. This month I use this space as an open letter to report precisely what those recommendations, if enacted into law, are going to mean to you, and to urge you to let your congressional delegation know exactly how you feel about it.

REA came into existence 20 years ago because, though repeatedly requested to do so, the power and light companies refused to finance the extension of rural service, and because no other source of reasonable financing was available.

But, even after REA began fostering rural electrification through loans to co-operatives at a reasonable interest rate, the power companies predicted doom for the whole program.

They were wrong. The program did work. It worked so well that the power companies themselves were impelled to reach into the more thickly settled rural areas and serve hundreds of thousands of good paying customers.

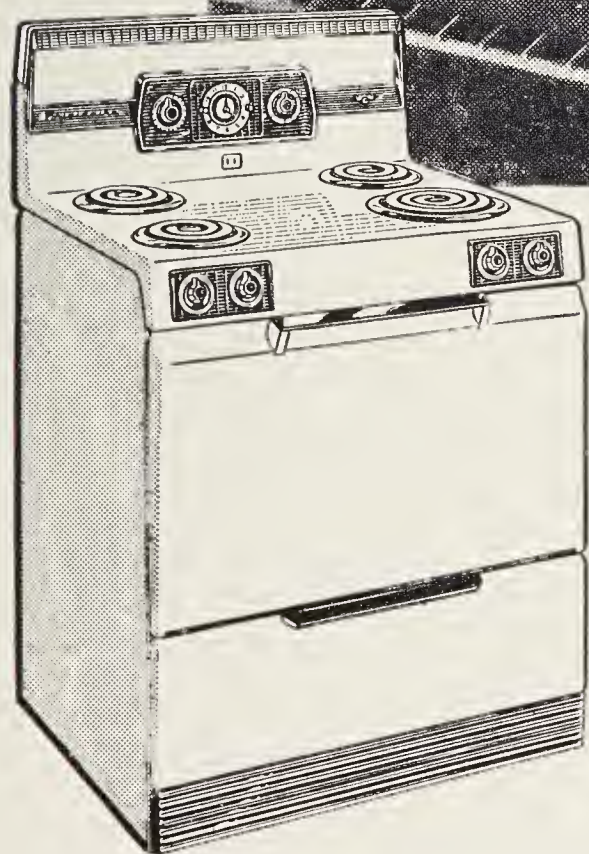
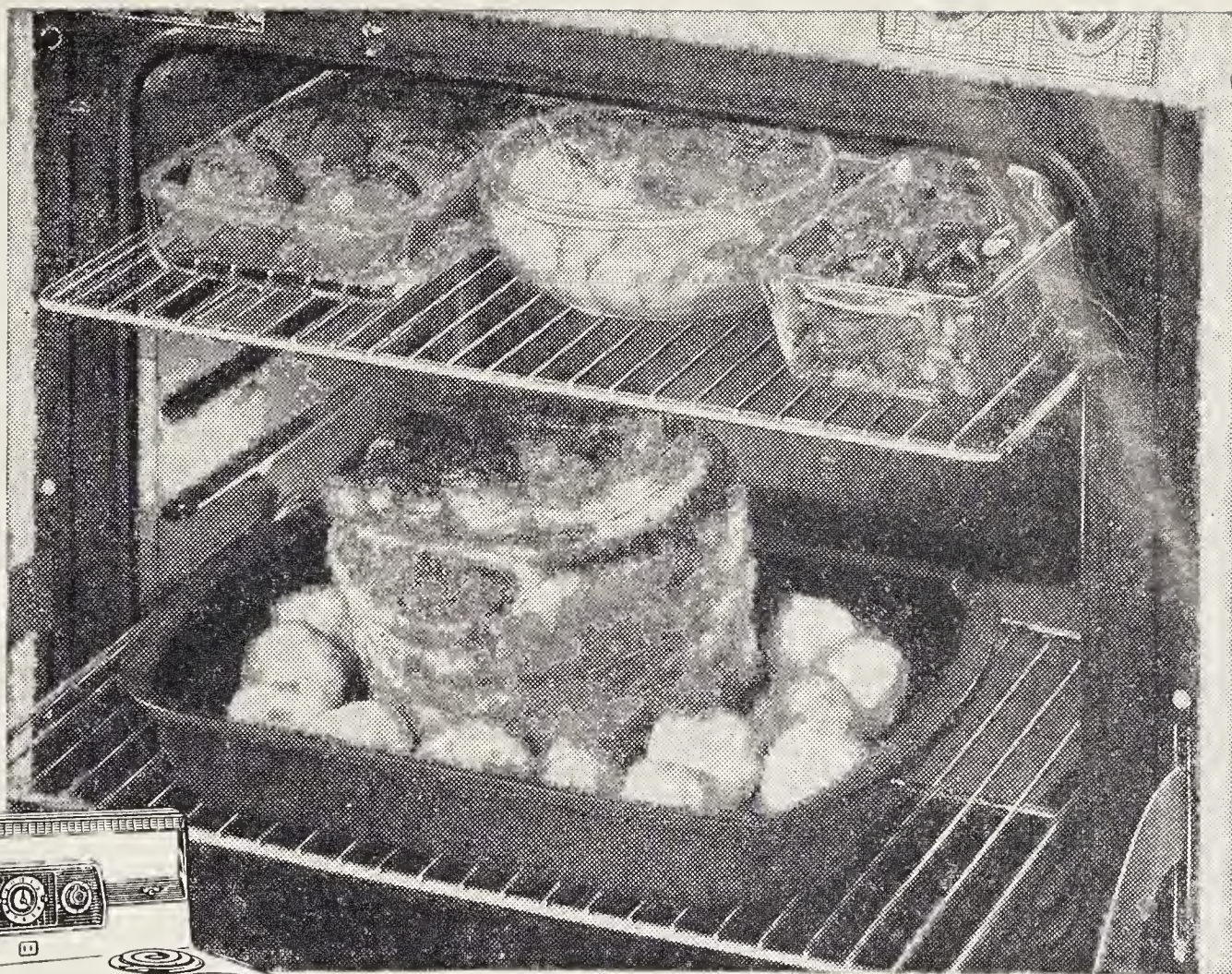
Now, having succeeded during its first 20 years, REA, if the Hoover Commission has its way, will be abolished and the cooperatives—at the mercy of a proposed Federal corporation which

would be politically controlled—will have to go into the Wall Street money market and pay double their present interest rates for future financing. What will this mean? Simply this: Either power rates will have to be increased for many cooperatives or their systems, built and paid for by their members, will be grabbed off by the very companies which refused to build them in the first place.

The Hoover Commission recommendations are in large part the work of one of the commission's staff, Mr. Théodore Herz. Mr. Herz is an employee of the same Wall Street accounting firm retained by the national association of electric light and power companies. All these facts taken together seem to boil down to this: Those who for long years refused to serve rural areas and who, because of that refusal, caused REA to be born, now look with covetous eyes on the successful farmer-owned electric systems which have resulted. It is a covetousness born, however, not merely of their greed to acquire something they themselves lacked the courage to build; more importantly, it is born of their long-held desire to remove the only competitive element in what would otherwise be a complete monopoly under their control.

It's up to you to let Congress know how you feel about this.

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